THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 139. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

HYACINTHE.

The Great Come-Outer—His Views upon Charity and the Movement Cure—The Letter and the Spirit of Religion.

The New York Academy of Music was crowded last evening by one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever assembled therein, attracted to hear the lecture or oration of the Rev. Father Hyacinthe on "Charity." Every seat in the building was occupied, while hundreds were compelled to content themselves with standing room. The stage was occupied by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were noticed the Consular representatives of Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain, and other nations; several Judges of the Supreme Court, Horace Greeley, and editors of French and Italian journals of this city; a number of well-known lawyers, and several members of the French Benevolent Society, for whose benefit the Reverend Father delivered the oration. In the absence of M. Coudaire, the President of the Society, Pere Hyacinthe was introduced by Mr. Caylus, formerly a journalist in France, and for many years a prominent merchant in this city. Mons. Caylus, in introducing the speaker, said that he (Mr. Caylus) came to represent, and not to replace, Mons. Coudaire, the President of the French Benevolent Society. He said that the Americans, and Germans, and Irish had each heard their great orators in the Academy of Music, and it was now the turn of the French. With a few more graceful remarks he formally introduced the reverend lecturer. On rising to speak, as on entering, a perfect storm of applause greeted Father Hyacinthe. He seemed sensibly affected by the warmth of this greeting. After surveying the immense audience before him, he delivered the following

LECTURE ON CHARITY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I came here to listen, and not to speak. It happened, however, that in this cosmopolitan city I found France, and was appealed to by charitable men in behalf of suffering France. The members of the Societe Francais de Bienfaisance asked me to come to aid (now that a severe winter is about to set in) my suffering compatriots in New York. The French population in this great city is not numerous, but its memories are many and glorious. Since the time of Washington and Lafayette no cloud has darkened the friendship of the two countries they respectively represent. I should have shown but a slender sympathy for France had I not responded to the appeal made to me on behalf of its suffering children. This will account for my presence before you this evening. I have to claim your indulgence on account of my voice. That I have to do so is to some extent your fault, or at least that of your climate. There are very excellent things here, but the sudden changes of weather are not among them. The temperature of this day is a case in point. Providence, however, has restored to me a streamlet of voice. I would gladly, had I been able, placed all of it at your disposal.

The question I would speak on to-night is one of the most important, yet one of the least understood. I speak of charity. The government of life is, however, the real subject of my lecture, and charity a subsidiary element. In this practical age science is studied for its application to the practical purposes of life, rather than for its own excellence. The fact par excellence is truth, and from this comes the great question:—Of what use is it for man to conquer the universe if he loses his soul—his life? It is a grand thing for this great continent to be governed by the people, but it is a greater thing for man to be governed by his conscience. But before proceeding further let me define the meaning I attach to the expression.

THE MOVEMENT OF LIFE.

The old scholastics, after Aristotle, referred to life as a movement—*vita in motu*. In each movement three parts are discernible—the point of departure, the line traversed, and the point of arrival. It is thus in life. The motive power in life is the heart—a more imperative, impulsive power than the conscience, from which, however, it is not to be separated. I have the right so to speak—I, a priest of Jesus Christ addressing you. Guard thine own heart: every man hath his own heart in his keeping. The three principal powers of the soul and the body are the reason, the senses, and the heart. Neither of the first two mentioned are real powers. By the senses man is assimilated to the brute creation and sometimes degraded below its level. By reason he is assimilated to the angels. He reasons on truth under a dim shadow, while the heavenly host behold it in all its full radiance. Nothing, however, is more exclusively, more essentially human than the heart, for man cannot live or find any permanent principle that will inspire him in life without its aid. I have loved, and still love, ideas, but I have never found in them absolute certainties, or consolations and joys. What is the heart? It is the flesh; it is an organ that commands blood and life. Moses said:—"The soul is the blood." The heart is almost the man, for in it all motion in life commences and ends. It is the first organ awaking to life in the infant in the mother's womb; it is the last that beats on the death bed. The material heart is the image of the moral heart. And the heart is love, the power of loving. Man is not a thought, a sentiment, but he is love. This love is the source of all moral acts, for in every man you will find a good or a bad love, the weight of which will decide his after life. St. Augustine has said:—"My love is my weight; where it bears me, thither I go." I may recite to you a German legend I have heard: It deals with a young man in love. He is sketching an admirable landscape. Behind him is the fiend in human semblance, watching his every movement. Satan, after watching him for a while, cries to the youth:—"You are in love." "And how do you know that?" replies the youth. "I can see it." The fiend was right. Love expresses itself by means the most foreign to it. In man it is as I have before said—at the root of every act—the heart is at the foundation of all. Let us then be men of heart. Let us bear our hearts into civil life, into social life, into domestic life. Let us be men of heart in city and in State. Let us love country, family, loyalty, probity. Let us love the Church of Christ, but not as the church of any particular sect. Let us respect the letter, but not as an extinguisher—the letter kills, the spirit gives life. (Loud applause.) Let us then, I repeat, start as men of heart. Your great poet Longfellow, whose acquaintance it was my great privilege to make a few days ago, has written in one of his verses—the force of which is but poorly rendered in French—lines which have been my motto through life:—

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate.
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

(Tremendous applause.) Now I would speak of the direction to be given to life, and of the region it should traverse. We have often heard of two roads opening before man, each diverging from the other. Humanity has hesitated between the two for centuries. Shall heaven or earth be chosen? Shall man give to his existence an impulse that will separate him from the world that bears him and tear it from all that the Creator has made its basis—family, affections, interests, sufferings, or shall he cast away all idea of loving heaven, and concentrate upon earth his faith, his hope, his love? Man, I say, hesitates between the two roads, and the most rash rush to one or the other. Materialists say that heaven is nothing, and see but the earth, giving themselves to that dust which forms our planet, and to that troublous and fleeting hour, life. Mystical minds (and no one respects earnest minds more than I do), false mystical minds set aside all earthly duties and enjoyments—change life into an aspiration towards heaven, instead of striving to merit that heaven. They seek to scale their way into heaven in hot haste. Now, my experience has convinced me that between these two roads there is a third opened for the greatest moral and religious progress man can make, and trodden by men who can reconcile heaven and earth—the present life with a future existence—a task to be accomplished in these times as it was accomplished by Christ dying on the cross to reconcile the things of heaven to the things of earth. I open the Biole, and I read in it that God made man out of the dust, and placed him is a beauteous garden, which, by material toil, he was to care for and cultivate. Then he led before him the animals—(that inferior race which is intended to supply slaves to man)—man, then, the work of God, was the king, the owner, the manager of the universe. The part we have to act now is unchanged. We have to continue in these ages the work of Adam. Instead of a small part of Asia Minor, though, we have a whole planet. God has given us steam and electricity, and distance is annihilated. This globe, say, is our Eden, and by our labors on it we gai and earth. (Applause.) After the first man came family and society. Adam was alone, and God thought it not good that he should be, for He knew what Adam only felt he lacked. "Let there be light," God said, "and light was made, and He beheld it and said it was good; and He created stars and animals and plants, and saw that all very good. But when He made what He adjudged His masterpiece, and the edifice was crowned by man, He perceived his work was incomplete. So God made Adam a companion, and saved him from egotism." Thus was the organization of the family perfected.

In modern society celibacy exists for the sake of God; but this exception, if you make it a rule, is against God and against nature. Celibacy is cowardice if it does not glorify marriage. The Apostles have said mrrriage is honorable, marriage is spotless before God and men. The great object in view is the reconciliation of heaven and earth, and of the present life with the future, and to secure union on earth. Union in the city, in the nation, and in humanity with the thought of Jesus Christ, who first proclaimed that which the prophets but dimly saw and the Jews never did see. The centuries that will realize this great union of nations have begun. The labor has commenced. Steam and electricity remove all obstacles. Agassiz says the American continent was the first created; it will be the last in the fulfilment of the designs of the Creator. A cosmopolitan land—cosmopolitan in the intentions of its founders, in the bloody struggle of its defenders—God has in store for you who peopled it the accomplishment of admirable results. Northward are the Esquimaux; southward is Africa. You summon from walled China the unmoving people to dwell amid the moving nation, the stationary to mingle with the progressive; all impelled by the breath of you, the great humanitarian people. (Great applause.) The foundation of your people is the Bible, the book that speaks of God, the living word of Jesus Christ. In an admirable manifesto from your President there shines through his words the Christian faith. A belief in Jesus is at the root of this nation. May Jesus Christ protect your country, and develop old Europe preparing, amid strife, unity and religious and material prosperity. And when I return I shall tell Europe that I have found here liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not think that to be free they must be parted from God. (Great applause.)

EXPLOSION.

Total Destruction of Powder Mills in San Francisco—Ten Men Killed and Wounded.

Intelligence was received a few days since by telegraph of a terrific gunpowder explosion in California. The San Francisco *Alta* of the 30th ult., just received, gives the following particulars of the sad affair:—

A terrible accident occurred about 6:45 o'clock last evening, at the Grant Powder Works situated about five miles from the City Hall. The works, of which Bandmann, Nielson & Co. are the agents, were started over a year since. The grounds, lying between two hills, consist of about an acre of land, around the whole of which was an eight-foot fence. On the place were five frame buildings. The factory, a building about 25x60 feet, was on the east side, on level ground. In the centre was a building in which the three white men employed at the works lived. On the west side was the large stable; above this was a shanty, occupied by eight Chinamen employed there, and, at an elevation of about forty feet, was the depository for the nitro-glycerine and acids used in manufacturing the powder.

Yesterday afternoon a truck load of acids was brought to the ground and placed on the elevator. At 6 o'clock last evening work was suspended as usual. After supper the foreman, driver, and laborer, who were in their building, sat down to play a game of cards. About a quarter before 7 one of them looked out of the window and noticed a fire on the hill where the acids were stored. He had just called the attention of the other two to the fact, when a sudden explosion took place on the hill, at once shattering all the buildings, setting fire to the building in which the three men were, and the foreman. Mr. Parsenius, and the driver, whose name could not be ascertained, were burned to a crisp, while the laborer, Mr. Wallerweiller, was knocked senseless on the floor. After lying there for several minutes he sufficiently recovered himself to be able to crawl out of the burning building. Of eight Chinamen in their shanty six were seriously injured, one of them having his eyes nearly burned out. Every one of the buildings on the place was torn to pieces, the whole fence surrounding the premises was torn down, not a plank being left on the place. In short, the entire works are a wreck. The sudden crash of the explosion fairly shook the hills in the vicinity, and was plainly heard a distance of several miles. About 800 yards distant from the wreck is the ranche of Jacob Rick. Every pane of glass in the house was broken. All rushed out excitedly, not knowing at first the cause of the violent shaking of the house, as though it was being raised from its foundation by electricity. The first one out of the house was Mrs. Rick, who saw the house on fire at the works. She was soon followed by the men, who at once ran up to the place, rendering such assistance as they could to Mr. Wallerweiller, who was lying groaning on the ground. On examination it was found that he had three severe cuts on the left hip and two on the head. The six injured Chinamen, who also managed to crawl out of their building, were next attended to, and as soon as possible an express wagon was procured, in which they were conveyed to town.

When the building in which the white men were had burned down, the hands from the ranche hooked out from the cinders the two dead bodies, which were burned to a crisp, the legs and heads being entirely taken off, and the only way they could be distinguished from each other was by a portion of Mr. Parsenius' watch chain, which was still hanging to his body.

The windows of a house 200 yards to the west of the works were also smashed, and the inmates of St. Mary's College, nearly a mile off, were also startled, the building shaking from top to bottom. Whether the accident resulted from the explosion of nitro-glycerine or some acid could not be ascertained last evening, as the only one of those employed at the works (the laborer) who could give any information was in such a state that he was hardly able to speak.

BLAIR.

On the Rampage Again—His Views on Grant—The Country Warned Against His Dictatorial Aspirations.

Frank Blair, Jr., in a speech before a Democratic Club in New York city, relieved himself of his views on President Grant in the following edifying style:—

During the Presidential canvass it was my fortune to speak of General Grant in the various addresses which I was required to make throughout the country; and I said about him what I knew of him—that he was a capable and courageous man, but ambitious and unscrupulous; and whose aim it was to fix himself on the country and make his dictatorship perpetual. I see in this recommendation which he has made in regard to Georgia, a something which, if acted on by Congress, is the forerunner of other measures of the same character, and in perfect consonance with the character which I sketched for Gen. Grant in speeches I had the honor to make before the country. He is ambitious and he is fearless, and although some of our Democratic friends are in the habit of speaking in a very disparaging way of him, all I have to say is this, that anybody who thinks General Grant is a fool is more likely to be a fool himself. He is a man of stubborn character; he may not be very broad in his views; he may be narrow and obstinate; but he is resolute and unflinching, and the most dangerous man that this country contains at this hour. He has a will that knows no swerving from any plan that he has entered upon. His courage is most determined; and though he may not have great capacity, or a very great intellect, yet when he has once entered upon the pursuit of an object, he maintains it with invincible courage and untiring labor. In my judgment, so far from being a man at whom we ought to scoff, and whom we may treat with contempt, he is a man who ought to be carefully watched—a man of whom we should fear the worst things. Of course, it is not always the greatest intellectual man who achieves the greatest things in this world. A man who has a purpose and who has power to back him very frequently exceeds in his achievements a man of far larger comprehensive capacity. This man, in my judgment, is one of that class of men. I consider him a man of sluggish nature; he is fond of pleasure and devoted to enjoyment; and will occupy himself with those things to the exclusion of business—as he has shown a disposition to do. But when a crisis in our affairs occurs you will find he will apply himself to business with far more industry than is agreeable to the country. (Applause.) Just such business, I mean, as this in reference to Georgia; and which he may next advise with reference to some other State. And it may happen that he will gain such power, and be enabled by combinations of army power and the negroes in the South to overcome the Northern people. I do not, therefore, think the Democratic party has any light duty in the coming campaign. You have not pledged yourself to any light duty in that which you have undertaken; you will have sufficient to occupy yourselves from this time forth. You will not, perhaps, have to content yourselves with these resolutions which have been read, but you will have to frame resolutions of a far different character.

—Cincinnati having now a milk inspector, the dealers talk of raising their price.

"CRUELTIES AT SEA."

Card from the Master of the Sonora—A First-Class Sensation Spoiled.

The New York *Tribune* has had placed in its ear the accompanying large-sized flea. THE TELEGRAPH yesterday very innocently published the *Tribune's* account. After this, of course, we shall know better:—

To the Editor of the *Tribune*—Sir:—Perhaps no man ever experienced a more genuine surprise than Captain Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., master of the ship Sonora, as he opened your paper this morning, and found that he had been the subject of an item and an editorial headed as above.

The statement which some one has palmed off upon your paper is simply ridiculous, and is used to compel the settlement of one of those miserable cases of wages, and assault and battery, with which every ship-master is afflicted, who from time to time comes into the port of New York.

The facts in this case are simply these:—The sailors mentioned in your article, having received their advance and other money so that they were indebted to the ship, deserted from her at Iloilo, Philippine Islands.

Her master, as in duty bound, arrested them for desertion, had them placed by the authorities of the island in the fort, without close confinement, where they remained till the vessel was ready for sea, when the master went to the fort to take them aboard. The men refused to go, repeatedly and openly threatening that if they were taken aboard they would murder the master and officers, in consequence of which the authorities of the island sent six of them aboard in irons. There being no United States Consul at Iloilo, the ship proceeded to Manilla, where the men were handed over to the United States Consul, who put them in jail and kept them there until they consented to go aboard and attend to their duties in an orderly manner. Three days before the ship sailed from Manilla three of them came aboard, promising repentance and obedience, and came with the vessel to New York. The others were paid off and discharged by orders of the Consul.

As to confinement on the ship, we have only to say that the men were ironed in as easy a manner as they could be and be securely kept, so that the lives of the officers whom they had threatened might be secure.

They were confined in the between decks, which is a space 200 feet long, 35 feet wide, 8½ feet high, with nothing in it except a few cases of camphor, which occupied not over one-fortieth part of the between decks. This roomy place was well ventilated, having a scuttle opening from it into the cabin. The hatches were not closed in the day time, except once in a violent hurricane. Five hundred men could have occupied the place with comfort. As to chafing of ankles and wrists, and rotton flesh, and filth in the hold, Captain Hutchinson received the first knowledge or intimation of all these things through your paper to-day.

The story of the putrid meat at Hiolo is disposed of by the fact that all the meat used aboard the ship, in port, was fresh from the shore every day, and parts of the same animal were used by master, officers, and crew. Captain Hutchinson is a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, has been a shipmaster for twenty years, sailing for the best houses in the States; never has been suspected, much less charged with abuse of any sailor, and alleges that the story in your paper was made up out of whole cloth for the purpose of compelling the settlement of the suit for wages.

He has retained us to defend the case, and we shall show the exact truth of every statement we have made. Respectfully,

GOODRICH & WHEELEN,
No. 59 Wall street.

New York, Dec. 9, 1869.

A KITCHEN ROW.

War Between a Boarding-House Keeper and His Help—What It Costs to Pummel a Biddy.

The burly proprietor of a fashionable boarding-house in West Sixteenth street, who unblushingly confesses that his name is Poppy, had the misfortune to meet in one of his "help" a girl who refused to accept the opinion of himself and housewives in general touching the characteristics of her class as pure gospel. She was something of a lawyer; her name was Mary Morris.

It does appear that there was any fault in her manner of procedure, and it is not stated anywhere that her salary was high or her fees exorbitant. Poppy, however, calculated that if Mary could do chamberwork and yet make the house ring with laughter and blithe songs, she could also do the laundry work of the establishment. Whether she could be jolly in the latter circumstances was nothing to him. Visions of a maiden weeping over a washtub never disturbed his dreams. He was a philosopher and she was a "help;" he was an employer and she a servant; *ergo*, Mary must do double work for the same pay.

But Poppy was diplomatic as well as philosophic, and broached the subject to the wondering Mary in a speech as smooth as soft soap. When he had finished he twirled his fingers and paused for a reply. He got it. Mary claimed belligerent rights, twitted him about wages, sneered at the mangling business, and vociferated such a loud "No!" in his astonished ears that his eyebrows went up, the corners of his mouth went down, and he stood the picture of defeat.

A smile stole over the thin features of the victorious Mary as with arms akimbo and her chignon as a fender she leaned against the kitchen wall. But Poppy was not driven from his fell purpose anent the mangle by the demonstrative negative. Not at all. He merely called his eyebrows down again and whistled up his mouth. What he said need not be published; what he did is worthy of record.

Somebody, who had nothing better to do, has given to the world his opinion that acts of heroism done in domestic life deserve public applause much more than feats of daring on the battle-field. Poppy felt the full force of the observation, and prepared to cover himself with glory. Squaring himself before the now thoroughly alarmed domestic, and calling upon the shades of the departed Poppies to witness his achievement, he struck out from the shoulder, and smashed Mary in the right eye. Down went the chambermaid, over went Poppy. The boarders declared the blow a foul. Poppy retired smiling, and poor Mary had "a head" on her.

The injured woman went, as soon as she was able to go out, to a lawyer and put the case in his hands. The result was an action for damages against Poppy. The case came up before Judge Curtiss in the Marine Court yesterday. The defendant did not appear. After testimony had been taken Judge Curtiss remarked that a man who would strike a woman was not entitled to the mercy or consideration of the Court, but should receive the penalty merited by his brutal instincts, and that it never was cowardice to fly from a woman, and that the hero in the "Honeymoon" spoke truly in saying, "The man who lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch whom it were base flattery to call a villain." Poppy not having shown the least regard for

What lost a world and made a hero fly—
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye—

the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff in $250 damages and costs.—*N. Y. Herald this morning.*

"YOUNG ROMEO."

All for Love—An Elephant on a Tear.

Forepaugh's Menagerie, at Connersville, Indiana, a few days since, was the scene of terrible excitement, caused by the wicked old elephant "Romeo" having concluded to free himself from the control of man. It will be remembered that Forepaugh purchased of Sheriff Weber "Lalla Rookh," the female elephant formerly belonging to Dr. Thayer's circus. Miss "Lalla" was taken out to the winter quarters at Connersville, where she behaved herself with becoming propriety until last Monday evening, when she happened to remember that according to elephant chronology this is leap year, so she very deliberately freed herself of her chains and strolled to where "dear 'Romeo'" was standing, meditating over his happy days in the jungles of Africa.

When morning dawned the keeper concluded to send the handsome maiden back to her quarters, which was very much against the wishes of her male friend, who showed his resentment by throwing the keeper a distance of thirty feet against the side of the house. A dog came next, and in the twinkling of an eye he was crushed into a mere pulp, ready to be boiled down in the tank of the Fertilizing Company. The attendants finding that "Romeo" was in just such a state of excitement as he experienced at Hatboro, Penn., three years since, when he killed his keeper, the famous showman Tom Williams determined to put him through a course of sprouts. But how to do it was for some time the question, for whenever any one would approach with the necessary chains, "Romeo" would make such terrible demonstrations as to cause a hasty retreat.

As a last resort a few loads of shot were poured against his trunk, which caused him to howl with pain, and while he was weeping over the great abuse shown him, a strong cable was quickly slipped around one of his beautiful ankles, the guys were pulled, and against his most earnest protests Romeo was forced to lie down on his side. Then the order was given for all hands to belabor him with clubs, which was done with a hearty good will, as many were anxious to pay off old scores, but so stubborn was the beast that eight hours passed before he cried "Hold, enough!" but when he did, he was as thoroughly conquered as an army mule, and promised never even to look at Lalla Rookh, or any other of his race, as long as he lived, which promise appearing to have been made in earnest, he was allowed to resume the even tenor of his way.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of John Kelly, charged with passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar note, before reported, the jury failed to agree and were this morning discharged.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

In the case of Richards vs. The Sewing Machine Company, to recover for shares of stock transferred to defendants, before reported, the defense denied that the stock belonged to plaintiffs, or that they derived any benefit from the use of it. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Assistant District Attorney Dwight prosecuting.

Both prison docks were crowded this morning.

George Washington, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a barrel of cider, which he was seen to steal from the front of a store.

Joseph Mootly pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny as bailee of money. The proof was that fifteen dollars were placed in his hands by the prosecutor, with which to buy apples for him, and he spent only a portion of it for this purpose and retained the balance for his own use. Mr. Dwight frankly said to the Court that these facts did not sustain the indictment charging larceny as bailee, and as a poor man in the dock was as much entitled to protection as the wealthier defendant who could employ counsel, he would ask that the plea of guilty be allowed to be withdrawn, and one of not guilty entered, and a *nolle prosequi* entered. This was permitted, and the prisoner was still retained in custody, in order to see if a bill of indictment could not be framed to meet this state of facts.

Thomas Carr and James Griffin were tried for robbing Officer Kuhn, of the Harbor Police. Mr. Kuhn testified that between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning of November 28, being off duty, he was going home from a beer saloon at Third and Vine streets, being dressed in citizen's clothing, and at Callowhill and New Market streets he met four or five men, who were walking, as he was, up New Market street.

An alarm of fire then sounded, and one of the party asked him where the fire was, and was answered. They walked on a few steps, and again one of the men approached him and asked him where was the fire and how the officer could tell. While the officer was explaining the signals, this man put one arm to his chin, and pushing him violently back, tripped him to the ground. Another man came up, and the two beat him cruelly, and took his watch from him. When he got up, one of them said that if he made any alarm he would blow his brains out, and put his hand to his breast, as if to draw a weapon. This man was Carr. Immediately, as if to anticipate any alarm, Griffin knocked him down and both kicked him about the head and shoulders. When he got up the second time he drew his pistol and shot Griffin, who attempted to escape, but was caught by another officer who at that momeat came up. Kuhn, being attired in citizen's dress, was also arrested and escorted to the station house; but on the way Carr joined the crowd, as if surprised at what had occurred, but Mr. Kuhn, recognizing him, seized him and took him along.

In answer to this it was maintained that though Carr was with the party that Kuhn met at Callowhill and New Market streets, he took no part in the attack upon the policeman, and also a good character was testified to. Griffin not being represented by counsel, no defense was made in his behalf. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Assistant District Attorney Pratt prosecuting.

This morning the court was engaged with the trial of a case in which Charles Roberts, a teacher at the grammar school in Bridesburg, was charged with assault and battery in whipping with a switch one of his pupils for calling him opprobrious names in the street. The boy was about fourteen years old, and said he had not done what the teacher whipped him for. The case is yet on trial.

GENERALITIES.

The Rebel Armies.

DeBow's Review gives the following figures concerning the Confederate armies during the war:—

Confederate forces actively engaged, '61-65...	600,000
Total deaths in C. S. A....	200,000
Losses of C. S. A., in prisoners, 1861-65, which may be considered as total losses, on account of the policy of non-exchange by the United States....	200,000
Losses of C. S. A., by discharges, disability, and desertion....	100,000

If this calculation, which is given only as an approximation, be correct, one-third of all the men actively engaged on the Confederate side were killed outright upon the field, or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for an indefinite period in Northern prisons, and of the remaining 200,000, at least one-half were lost to the service by discharges and desertion. At the close of the war, the available force of the Confederate States numbered scarce 100,000 effective men.

The Base-Ball Market.

The market for base-ball players is considerably agitated just now. During the last ten days the transactions have been very heavy for Chicago. Considerable of a local demand has sprung up lately, and there is a disposition to "bear" the market. The latest quotations are as follows:—

	Per Year.
Ca'chers....	$2,000
Pitchers....	2,000
First base....	1,500
Second base (good general players)....	2,500
Third base (great demand and few in market)..	3,000
Short stop (good general players)....	2,000
Fielders....	1,500

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"The day was one of realizations in the Stock and Gold markets where, under the disposition to take profits, prices fell off. Gold opened at 123⅛ and gradually declined to 123⅛. The Government sold a million to-day at the Sub-Treasury. The bids were for a total of nearly three millions, at prices ranging from 122 31 to 123 70. It will be seen by our Washington reports that Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill to provide for the issue of forty-four millions additional currency, but subsequently withdrew it. Either the fact had not become generally known on the street or else the witadrawal of the bill checked any speculative action based upon it, for gold did not seem to advance upon what is rather a startling proposition. Mr. Ingersoll in taking this step has indicated the agitation which the West intends making on the currency question. A resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the circumstances attending the gold panic in September was lost. This is perhaps the best fate that could attend the matter. The chief actors in that nefarious speculation are perfectly well known and publicly contemned. Any investigation would only add to the annoyance of President Grant, who is unfortunate in having, like Toodles, a brother-in-law—in fact, several of them.

"Holders of gold paid from 7 to 8 per cent. to have their balances carried. In exceptional instances the rate was 'flat' for borrowing. The European steamer took out $30,000 in specie.

"There was considerable animation and great activity in the various issues of Government bonds, not comprised in the kind known as five-twenties, on account of a sudden direction of the foreign investment demand to them, which led to heavy purchases by the German bankers in particular. Of course this movement is the result of the imitation of measures for funding the five twenties as proposed by Secretary Boutwell and contemplated in the bill of Senator Sumner. Some professional figuring has been done to show that the new loan can be easily exchanged for the five twenties, and hence the greater desirability of the issues not liable to funding except in the remote future. The Germans are enthusiastic in their belief that the Frankfort market will readily take the new four and a half per cents., for the reason that the public mind has been accustomed to expect funding at even a lower rate of interest, while the rumored overtures of the Rothschilds to our Government last summer and fall have had the effect of making the German and Dutch markets confident as to the safety of the investment. However true these representations, they had the remarkable effect of advancing the 6is two per cent. and the ten-forties and currency sixes each about one per cent. By sympathy the Five-twenties also advanced, but only a fraction of this percentage, and the whole market closed strong to night.

"Foreign exchange was weak and dull. Over the counter the prime bankers asked 108⅛ for sixty day sterling, but large amounts were to be had at 108⅜. For sight bills they asked 109¼.

"The Money market was easy at seven per cent., with numerous transactions at six per cent. on stocks. The Government dealers were accommodated at five to six per cent.

"Commercial paper was quiet. Prime acceptances were quoted nine to twelve per cent. discount, and single names were current at from ten to twenty-four per cent., according to standing of maker and time to run. There is not much long paper in the market."

—A young man in North Adams, Mass., who last week learned that the woman whom he had looked upon as his wife for four years was the lawful wife of another man, immediately left her for his father's house, and then soon sickened and died of grief.

—The Auburn *News* declares that the time has come when the interests of both city and country demand a division of New York State. It thinks that State boundaries are mere matters of convenience, and that when they become sources of annoyance and trouble they should be changed.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Slaughter of the Innocents—Children Burned to Death in Boston and in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Seamen Drowned—Capture of an Escaped Criminal—The Murderer Messner Respited—To-day's Market Reports.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Granville D. Merritt, a photographer, a native of Durham, N. H., committed suicide at No. 20 Lagrange street, last evening, by taking poison. Intemperance was the cause.

Tenement House Burned.

A tenement house on Chapel place was burned this morning, turning out into the cold a dozen of families. Two children were burned to death.

Seamen Drowned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 10.—Calvin Chesholm, of Nova Scotia, and Lars Nillson, a native of Norway, were lost between this place and the Isle of Shoals during the recent storm, while in a fishing smack.

Railway Opening.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10.—The opening of the Sunook Valley Railroad will be celebrated to-morrow.

Capture of an Old Offender.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Colonel Edward Humphries, the confidence man who was sent to the Insane Hospital from the Charlestown State Prison, where he played the maniac and escaped from the former place last June, was recaptured in Baltimore yesterday. He represented himself as a man of wealth and influence from the South, but new developments show him to be an old offender.

FROM THE STATE.

Shocking Accident at Scranton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 10.—Last evening, about dusk, a sad accident occurred to three children of Matthias Noll, residing on Washington avenue, who were playing in the cinders dumped from the Rolling Mill. By some means the little ones got into the burning cinders, and before the arrival of assistance one of them was burned to death and the other two were badly burned about the feet and legs. At every step of the children in trying to extricate themselves, their little feet sank almost to the knees in the burning embers.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Embezzling Postmaster—The Inebriate Fair.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—William B. Phillips, former postmaster at Cambridge, Md., was convicted yesterday in the United States District Court of embezzling about three thousand five hundred dollars. He will be sent to the Penitentiary.

The late Inebriate Fair yielded twelve thousand dollars profit.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murderer Respited.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Judge Grover, of Angelica, has granted a stay of execution in the case of Joseph Messner, and if the papers arrive by 2 P. M., he will not be executed. Messner passed a very restless night, and this morning took leave of his friends and several of the inmates of the prison.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 10—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¼@92⅜. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 84⅝; of 1867, 86½; 10-40s, 82. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, including 10,000 in export and 5000 for speculation, leaving 39,000 bales to the trade. The stock in port is 319,000, of which 21,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 34,000, of which 16,000 were American.

Wheat, 9s. 9d. for California white, and 8s. 5d for red Western.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 12c.

BREMEN, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday, and closed quiet at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday, and closed firm at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings.

ANTWERP, Dec. 10.—Opened firm to-day at 61f. 75c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 10—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85⅞; of 1865, old, 84¾; of 1867, 86¾. Ten-forties, 82¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—1:30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; the sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at sea is estimated at 320,000 bales, of which 178,000 bales are from the United States.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

California Wheat, 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 4d., and winter, 8s. 10d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 35,000 quarters, of which 27,500 quarters are American.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cen. & H. R. c.s.	91½	Pacific M. S....	92⅝
N. Y. Cen. & H. R scrip	83¾	Western Union Tele.	35
N. Y. and Erie R....	26⅜	Tol. & Wab. R....	57
Ph. and Rea. R....	100¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	73½
Mich. S. and N. I. R..	86⅜	Mil. and St. Paul pf..	86⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R....	82½	Adams Express....	60
Chi. and N. W. com..	72¼	Wells, Fargo....	17⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref..	84¾	United States....	51⅜
Chi. and R. I. R....	107½	Tennessee 6s....	41¾
Pitt., Ft. Wey & Ch.	88	Gold....	123¾

Market steady.

Accident on the Erie Railway.

On Monday evening the Buffalo express train left Long Dock at the usual hour, 6:30, drawn by two locomotives in consequence of the severe snow storm. Just as the train had crossed the bridge over the Passaic river, near Paterson, a piece of the rail was broken out of place, and the second engine and three cars were thrown from the track. Great confusion prevailed for a while, but it was soon discovered that no one was injured, nor were the cars much damaged, although thrown across the rails in a manner to completely blockade both up and down tracks. It was 3 o'clock yesterday morning before the train was lifted upon the track again, and all travel in both directions was impeded for several hours. In a position exposed to the full blast of the furious storm, the employes had an arduous task, and the passengers had some difficulty in keeping comfortable. The rail is supposed to have been broken by the frost. Had the accident occurred on the bridge itself the result is horrible to imagine.

OBITUARY.

Brigadier-General Henry K. Craig.

Brigadier-General Henry K. Craig, for several years past on the retired list of the army, died in Washington on Wednesday. General Craig held the third oldest commission in the army, having been commissioned a first lieutenant in the 2d Artillery on the 17th of March, 1812. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was upon the active list until the 1st of June, 1863. His seniors are General Sylvanus Thayer, who was commissioned in 1808, and General Gustavus Loomis, who was commissioned in 1811, both of whom are now on the retired list. General Craig served in the war of 1812-'14 and during the Mexican war with distinction, having been brevetted twice during the former and once during the latter. In May, 1832, he was assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department, with the rank of Major, and on the 10th of July he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of Colonel, in which position he remained until June, 1861. He was universally esteemed by all of his brother officers, and respected by all who knew him.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

There is a steady feeling pervading financial circles to-day, and the symptoms continue to indicate an easier market for the balance of the month and year. On call loans the rate is generally 5@6 per cent., according to circumstances. The discount market moves briskly, and the demand for time accommodations appears to be the result of maturing obligations rather than of the pressing wants of business. The range is generally from 8@9 per cent., with occasional demands above the latter figure to cover ordinary risks.

There is considerable speculative feeling in the gold market, but every effort to force up the premium is checked by the heavy supply in the market and the coin interest falling due on the 1st proximo. Gold opened weak at 123, dropped to 122⅞, and closed at noon at 123.

Government bonds are steady at last quotations.

The Stock Board was lively this morning, and prices generally advanced. State and city securities appear to be temporarily shelved, and no sales are reported.

Reading Railroad sold rather freely at 50@50 1-16. Catawissa Railroad preferred was in good demand, and sold largely at 34½, and Philadelphia and Erie was equally active and strong at 28⅜ cash, closing at 28

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LINE AND STAFF IN THE NAVY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The true solution of the vexed line and staff question must evidently be sought in a fair compromise between the demands of the extremists of one school of opinion and the other. We heard, during the late war, or rather after it, a bureau chief, who never had seen an action, and never proposed to see one, demanding that his staff-rank should be that of "Rear-Admiral." On the other hand we find some line officers who have seen few or no battles demanding that even surgeons and engineers, who have shared the perils of glorious naval victories, shall have no rank at all, because they are "non-combatants."

Now, it is perfectly evident that if the matter be referred to Congress, as it will be this winter, neither of these extreme views can be maintained. We cannot suppose that either has found favor with the Naval Board, to which Mr. Robeson has lately referred the subject, and before which, as it is composed of the six Chiefs of Bureaus—and therefore includes those of Medicine and Surgery and of Chief Engineering—the case of the Surgeons and Engineers has received, we may suppose, fair consideration.

In the first place, is it true that we can pronounce the staff "non-combatants" in any such invidious sense as extremists of the line adopt? A paymaster is not necessarily a valorous fighter, but he is exposed to the perils of action when on board the ship in battle, and may be called on, we believe, to repel boarders, in which case he becomes most essentially a combatant. A surgeon is not a sailor, but he shares all a sailor's dangers in time of peace, and not a few of them in time of war. An engineer is not a midshipman, and may not know how to sail a pleasure boat; but in these days of steam navigation, when the line-of-battle-ship has given place to the monitor, when stokers outnumber sailors, and when it is even more important to steam a ship than to sail it, it will not do to look down on engineers—independent of the fact that, as on the Mississippi during the late war, their situation is often nearly as exposed, and their dangers from a shot entering the ship are as great as that of others.

But, passing this point for a moment, suppose we admit the accuracy of this distinction between combatant and non-combatant—how does it follow that this distinction should be used for depriving the staff of any rank due to it on other grounds? No such discrimination is made in the army, and none such need be, therefore, it seems to us, in the navy. For example, it would be an extraordinary thing if a general officer's staff in the army had no rank; or, putting the case more accurately, if officers serving in Bureaus—in the Pay Department, in the Medical Department, or in the Engineer Corps—were thereby deprived of the rank otherwise due them.

Nor should we overlook the fallacious consideration sometimes presented, that surgeons and chaplains, in the event of being captured by an enemy, are not usually considered prisoners of war. It is only necessary to say that, as this distinction is not of force, on the present subject, in the army, it need not be in the navy, especially as paymasters and surgeons rarely or never have similar exemption, and are often imprisoned. In the army, paymasters have been brevetted not only for "meritorious services" in their own lines of duty, but for gallantry in special actions, in which, finding an opportunity for being useful under fire, they accepted it.

On the other hand, however, we think the staff have pushed their demands in a way quite as extreme and objectionable as the line have opposed them. No doubt it was the ridiculous pretensions, in good part, already alluded to, on the part of some of the staff, to rank as high as the line, when their own consciousness of the nature of their vocations should have suggested a different standard, that roused the line to extreme hostility.

What we think can be arranged—certainly ought to be arranged—is a fair compromise between these diverse demands. Lately the controversy has been embittered in many ways. The line, on the one hand, having that "possession which is nine points of the law," sometimes treat the dispute a little too cavalierly or derisively. The staff, on the other hand, bent on having rank, do not scruple some times to attack the whole service, in hopes of thereby injuring the confidence of the country in the line. If the Naval Board can handle this question properly, or Congress shall show itself equal to the task, we may perhaps soon see the end of a controversy already greatly injurious to the discipline and efficiency of the service, and likely to be more so in future.

FACTS ABOUT THE CHINESE.

From the Missouri Republican.

We have before us the report of the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Chinese Protection Society, which affords some interesting facts and statistics concerning a people in whom we are now somewhat concerned, and about whom we are eager to gather all accessible information.

The Chinese, it would appear, are a people thoroughly addicted to system in business. Those in California, from the richest to the poorest, from the merchant to the rag-picker, are all directly or indirectly under the supervision of what are called the "Six Companies," organizations similar to our express companies, which manage the whole business of emigration. These companies are governed by a board of trustees residing in California, but having their chief officers in China, directly under the control of the Chinese Government. They keep a record of every man, woman, and child who arrives in San Francisco, also a list of all who return, die, or leave California. The number of the dead is ascertained by the bones carried back to China—for every Chinaman who dies abroad is religiously transported back to his native land for sepulture. The agents of the "Six Companies" along the Pacific coast carefully gather the dead and send them to San Francisco, for shipment to Hong Kong. Those who die at sea are not committd to the waves, but likewise carried home for interment. The savings of the Chinese are collected and remitted to their native land by the "companies." These savings amount from $20,000 to $100,000 by each steamer, the sum being made out by contributions which vary from $2 to $100. They are sent to the poor friends and relatives of the donors, as presents, or to aid them to migrate to the United States. The total arrivals of Chinese on the Pacific coast have been 138,536; of whom 37,323 have returned, 10,426 have died, and 90,837 still remain. There are now 41,000 in California, the remainder, 49,837, being thus distributed:—In Montana, 12,000; in Nevada, 7000; in Idaho, 10,000; in Oregon, 8000; along the Pacific Railroad, 8500; and in Colorado, 4000. In California the proportion of females to males is one to eight; and there are 3000 children and boys. There are 80 in the California penitentiary, out of a total of 700 convicts there. An estimate gives the proportion of white convicts in the prison as 1 out of every 230 of the male adult population, and the proportion of Chinese as 1 out of every 400. There are 2750 Chinese in San Francisco engaged in the business of making cigars; 4580 employed as domestic servants; 764 as laundrymen, and 17 doctors. Of those in the interior of the State, estimated at 24,000, 6500 are miners, 2500 are wood-choppers, 1500 are domestics, and 1500 are employed in mills and factories. During the year 1869 the arrivals were 12,761, and the departures 13,104. This includes the time from January 1 to November 20, and shows that the immigration has not been as large as has generally been supposed. Of the 13,104 who have left San Francisco during the year, 3461 returned to China, 1876 went to the northern and southern coasts, and 7767 went to the interior. Of those who arrived during the year, about two-thirds came by the Hong Kong and Yokohama regular steamers, and the remainder by sailing vessels. There are about one hundred Japanese of both sexes and all ages in California, but they are distinct from the Chinese in their habits and customs. The trade of 1869 between San Francisco and China shows $9,377,577 of exports, of which $6,936,616 was treasure, and $4,213,819 of imports—showing a balance in our favor of $5,163,758. The exports consisted, besides treasure, of manufactured goods, flour, quicksilver, lumber, wheat, fish, fruits, and oats; the imports were miscellaneous goods, teas, sugar, rice, nut oil, and opium. The report, incidentally alluding to the bullion trade of China, mentions that it amounted in 1868 to $87,337,219, and that the general trade of Hong Kong exceeds $100,000,000 annually.

On the point of personal habits, the report informs us that they are industrious, remarkably sober, punctual in fulfilling engagements, and religious in their way; and their system of marriage, if not in accord with our notions, is "not much worse than Mormonism or free love." The idea that they live on rice and garbage is scouted; they are as fond of good living as other people, and enjoy it when they can afford to. Nearly all the large American stores have Chinese signs on their windows, and keep Chinese clerks, to solicit Chinese custom. Still, there is a strong opposition to them from certain classes of people, and the society from which this report emanates was organized to afford them protection.

A RIDICULOUS DIPLOMAT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. John Jay is Minister of the United States to Austria, and represents our country at the Court of his Catholic and Apostolic Royal-Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph I, in the beautiful city of Vienna.

The petition of our Minister to Austria, wherein he asks the civil and criminal court of Baden-Baden to prevent his wife from having the chills and fever, shows that Mr. Jay has succeeded in getting into an absurd family quarrel, and has chosen to do this in a way to attract the largest share of public attention.

Since the present administration began, brothers-in-law have gained prominent notoriety. Mr. Jay, like those in more eminent position, has been brought into trouble by his brother-in-law. This gentleman is Hickson W. Field, Jr., of New York. While Mr. Jay's family were at Homburg, this festive youth arrived there. His father having made a will in which he had given the largest share of his property to Mrs. Jay and her children, young Hickson had become irate. He demanded his sister's assent to a change in the will. She refused it. Upon this the terrible young man made remarks of a severe nature, which caused Mrs. Jay to have an attack of chills and fever.

Mr. Jay was at Vienna when he learned of this occurrence. He took the first train for Homburg. There he found what his brother-in-law had said, his remarks being such as "that he would raise ——" and "crush them!" Mr. Jay incorporates all this into his appeal to the Baden-Baden tribunal. He says that he is obliged to return to Vienna and cannot take his family with him, as they have been ordered elsewhere by their physician; that he fears Hickson will carry out his threats; and that his son is soon to go home to America, so that he cannot protect the rest. He asks the Court to summon the necessary parties before it, and take measures to guard them against the angry brother-in-law.

Is not this ridiculous? A high official of the United States appears in the *role* of a petitioner to a court of a petty fifth-rate German principality, all about a family quarrel in which the avarice of both sides is the most prominent feature. Why did not his son, who is set forth in the document as "Lieutenant-Colonel William Jay," have warlike ardor sufficient to raise something on his part, and incontinently kick Field out of his house when he abused his mother? That would have saved all this flourish of trumpets and of titles which a respectable American ought to be ashamed to write out in full, except when he cannot help it. If legal proceedings were necessary, a lieutenant-colonel ought to be man enough to institute them without calling the parent Jay from his gilded cage at the Austrian capital. The whole affair seems to us one of those operations concerning dirty linen which, in the common opinion of mankind, should be confined to the wsh-tub atb home.

On one account we are glad to hear of Jay's silliness. It will annoy the snobs and trouble those who fancy that an avaricious and foolish individual can make a great country ridiculous. But it is painful to reflect that President Grant chose such a man for the Austrian mission in preference to William Cullen Bryant.

THREE DOLLARS A SECOND!

From the St. Louis Democrat.

That is the rate at which, under the present administration, we are paying off the debt. Just $71,903,525 in nine months; $7,989,280 for each month; $1,997,320 for each week; $266,300 for each day; $11,093 for each hour; $184 for each minute; and $3·04 for each second.

Without increase of taxation, remember! The taxes are not a bit higher than they were in the last year of Mr. Johnson's administration, when we did not reduce the debt. The people pay the same sum of money, but seventy-two millions more of that money goes to reduction of the debt, which was then wasted in needless expenditures or stolen by corrupt officials. The new administration, therefore, saves of the people's money three dollars a second. As compared with his predecessor, President Grant has saved of the people's money every day more than his whole salary for the year. That sort of public servant pays!

We do not believe that this rate of taxation ought to continue. It was necessary under Johnson; it is not necessary now. But while it does continue, we believe that the money paid by the people ought to be neither wasted nor stolen, and rejoice that so much of it has been saved by greater efficiency and honesty of administration. We have about thirty-eight and a half millions of people; there has been saved in nine months $71,903,525; the new administration has therefore saved for every man, woman, and child in the country $1·87, or at the rate of $2·50 *per capita* in taxes of all kinds, to Government. Out of nine dollars and fifty cents, we are now saving and applying to the reduction of the debt two dollars and fifty cents *per capita*, which was formerly wasted or stolen.

Now if Government will just do two other things, the people will be very glad. We don't want to pay the debt at present; this generation has borne burdens enough. Reduce the taxation to seven dollars *per capita*. Let the people have the two dollars and fifty cents *per capita* to help them in their industry and their living.

And second, we don't want to pay taxes which do not go to the Government. We are prying taxes to monopolists, of which Government gets not one cent, amounting to at least one hundred millions more, or two dollars and sixty cents *per capita*. Take off that burden too! Let us pay the seven dollars *per capita* to Government, which is required to meet expenses and interest on the debt. And then let us not pay the two dollars and sixty cents which the Government does not get, or the two dollars and fifty cents which is now applied to payment of debt. There is our financial creed, briefly stated. The Government needs seven dollars *per capita*. Let us be taxed to pay that, and nothing else! We are now taxed over twelve dollars and ten cents *per capita:*—

For expenses of Government	$7·00
Wasted by Johnson and saved by Grant	2·50
For monopolists	2·60
	$12·10

And we want the two last items taken off altogether! What say you, men of the West; would not a removal of five dollars *per capita* of the burdens now borne be quite welcome?

General Grant's administration is doing well. Will Congress do equally well?

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
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BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

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A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [11 30 mwf1mrp
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COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
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J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
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No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE
WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE
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Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.
Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,
IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,
ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

Holiday Present.
USEFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ROSEWOOD DESKS, RUSSIA AND TURKEY
WRITING-CASES,
foreign and domestic.
VIENNA, PARIS, AND LONDON FINE
POCKET-BOOKS,
in Russia, Turkey, and Calf.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

XYLOPLASTIQUE INKSTANDS, TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment.
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Elegantly engraved.
N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date. MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes,
Pocket-Knives and Scissors.
BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD
INKSTANDS
in great variety.
CARVED PAPER KNIVES, BOOK-MARKERS, PEN-HOLDERS, TRAYS, MATCH and STAMP BOXES, in Wood and Ivory.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
Also, No. 100 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Such as all the
NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
CHAIRS, TOWEL-RACKS. FOOT-RESTS.
Also, a full line of
PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS, WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.
MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwlm

SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewin Machine.
OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan, $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 16 sw
EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES No. 212 CHESNUT Street. 11 8wfm6

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currenc
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amoun of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.
The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.
We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SAMUEL WORK,
12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2§

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 6 5 tf12 31

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FINANCIAL.
COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
UNITED STATES,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY,
13 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

PIANOS.
GREAT SALE
OF
First-Class Rosewood Pianos,
AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.
Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates
Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,
In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.
The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.
Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain
A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT
At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.
Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our
WAREROOMS,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.
A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwf1m

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $60 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1015 ARCH Street and No. 31 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1 9 6

PAPER HANGINGS.
LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 130 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 23§
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting was held last evening in the Hall of the German Society, No. 24 South Seventh street, to consider the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now under sentence of death, having been convicted of murdering Miss Stennecke. William J. Horstmann was called to preside, and he stated that the object of the meeting was to devise and adopt such measures as may induce Governor Geary to exercise his executive clemency in favor of Dr. Schoeppe. George Northrop, Esq., General Louis Wagner, Dr. Wray, and Professor Reese were selected to act as Vice-Presidents, and Eugene Smith, Esq., as Secretary. Addresses, in which it was maintained that the death of Miss Stennecke was to be attributed to natural causes, and not to poisons, and that there was no testimony in the case tending to prove the will of Miss Stennecke to be a forgery, were made by Messrs. George Northrop, Frederick Dittman, Professor Reese, Dr. Wray, and Francis Wells. On motion, it was resolved that a committee be created to make arrangements for a mass meeting, to be held on Monday night next. The following is the committee:—Messrs. Francis Wells, General Louis Wagner, Charles E. Poizet, W. J. Horstmann, Dr. Gottleib Kellner, David Paul Brown, George Northrop, Dr. F. A. Genth, John E. Packard, and Dr. Edward Hartshorne, together with all the officers of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

—Last evening a meeting of property owners on Shippen street was held in Kater Hall, Shippen street, near Sixteenth, for the purpose of changing the name of said street. Mr. George Gordon was called to the chair. Mr. Joseph McMorris was chosen Treasurer, and Mr. Samuel McMorris Secretary. After an interchange of views on the subject the meeting adjourned to reassemble on next Thursday evening, when action will be taken in the matter.

—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Brumel, of Camden, visited Twelfth and Chesnut streets, and drew from the Savings Fund $10,000. On his way to the ferry, on Market street, he was jostled by a man who succeeded in tripping him, and immediately afterwards two others came forward to assist him up. When he got up he discovered that the strangers had attempted to get the package, and while failing in this, did succeed in getting about $265, and then disappeared.

—Last evening, in the presence of members of Select Council, the experiment of lighting the gas-lamps by electricity was made, the lamps in Independence Square being used for the purpose. The battery was stationed in the Central Station, and the lamps were lighted and extinguished successfully several times, wires leading to each burner.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Abraham Freedman, sixty-nine years of age, was run over at Fourth and Girard avenue, by a passenger car on Fourth street. Mr. F. sustained received serious injuries, and was removed to his home, No. 231 Beaver street. The driver of the car (No. 31) was placed under arrest.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Philip, at Vine and Franklin streets, was yesterday the scene of the nuptials of Mr. Edward Rowland, a young gentleman largely interested in the iron manufacturing business, to Miss Norma Koons, the handsome and accomplished daughter of George G. W. Koons, Esq., of this city.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 123⅛.

—Secretary Boutwell will appoint an experienced merchant as Appraiser at this port.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $480,988. The Custom House receipts, for last week, were $2,328,359.

—Pere Hyacinthe addressed a crowded meeting at the New York Academy of Music last night, advocating the cause of the French Benevolent Society.

—The bank at Gallatin, Mo., was robbed on Wednesday of, it is said, sixty thousand dollars. Mr. Streets, a banker, and another man, were killed by the robbers.

—Ex-Secretary Stanton has entirely recovered from his recent ill health incurred in the War Department, and now devotes his entire time to the practice of the law in Washington.

—A bill securing immunity to soldiers of the war from indictment for acts committed while in service, and dismissing all pending prosecutions, passed on its first reading in the Tennessee Senate yesterday.

—President Grant's message was received in Havana with very diverse expressions of feeling, of course. The Spaniards rejoice, and look upon it as a harbinger of peace and prosperity, while sympathizers with the insurgents are proportionably cast down.

—The House of Representatives have refused to adjourn over until Monday next, they wishing to employ the time in passing a new census bill.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill giving the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a salary of $12,000, and the associate justices $10,000 each. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. Sumner's bill abolishing the appellate jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases affecting the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. Mr. Drake (Mo.) introduced a bill establishing a uniform time for holding Presidential and Congressional elections. Mr. Stockton (N. J.) introduced a bill to exempt from tax all bequests of property in trust exclusively for charitable purposes. The bill to encourage the production of cotton was referred. Adjourned until Monday.

In the House Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced bills to prevent election frauds and to fix the time for holding Congressional elections. Mr. Davis, of N. Y., introduced a bill to tax fictitious and gambling sales of gold. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs

—All the conditions of the Sultan's ultimatum have been accepted by the Khedive of Egypt.

—A majority of the French and many of the German bishops will resist any declaration of Papal infallibility.

—Alexander of Russia has conferred the Grand Cross of St. George on the King of Prussia in token of the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

—In the Spanish Cortes yesterday, it was intimated by the Minister of State that Spain would be protected at all hazards against any measures adopted by the Œcumenical Council hostile to her interests.

—Several cities in France were illuminated on Wednesday night in honor of the opening of the Œcumenical Council. At Marseilles a disturbance took place, during which the transparencies and decorations were destroyed.

—Forcade's speech in the French Corps Legislatif is commended by the semi-official journals in Paris, which state that the contemplated change in the ministry cannot now be carried out. Rochefort replied to the speech yesterday, taking occasion, as usual, to make offensive allusions to the Emperor, which were received with a storm of disapprobation.

CITY COUNCILS.

These bodies held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—In the absence of the president, Mr. Barlow occupied the chair, upon motion made, seconded and parliamentarily carried.

A batch of communications were received.

One was signed by Thomas Daley, surveyor of the district. Daley denies the veracity of certain imputations against his integrity in the prosecution of the work of Long lane.

This was referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water, reported a resolution to lay water pipe in Almond, Crescent and Twenty-sixth streets.

This was agreed to.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Bumm. He pronounced as a nuisance the blowing of steam whistles within that area in the built up city traversed by country quadrupeds in general and excitable horses in particular. Mr. Bumm illustrated the purpose of his resolution in graphic terms.

It was referred to a committee.

Mr. Francisous, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred the subject of removing the Reading Railroad rails from Broad street, made a statement. This part of the road, he said, was sold by the commonwealth to the Railroad Company for a large consideration, with the understanding that the tracks should be continued. The committee entertain doubt whether the city has the right to remove the tracks. They are of opinion that a suit for injunction against the movement would be granted by the Courts. Guarantee to the Company a certain right to run upon Pennsylvania avenue, Noble and Willow streets, and the Company are willing, at their own expense, to remove their tracks from Broad street. In the opinion of the committee this proposal is reasonable. Let Councils carry out this work, said Mr. Franciscus, and both the Company and the city would be benefited.

An ordinance was appended to the report. It proposes to carry out the idea as above explained. It was postponed for a week.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Duffy, instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to shovel away the slushy remains of the so-called concrete pavement, in Vine street between Second and Front. It was unanimously agreed to.

A resolution by Mr. Kamerly, asking the Mayor to return to Councils a supplementary ordinance regulating passenger railways, prohibiting the laying of any more tracks, unless the companies pave the sides of the tracks with cubes of granite, was agreed to.

A resolution notifying the officers of the Schuylkill Railroad Company to repair their track was offered by Mr. Hodgdon. It was agreed to.

The action of Common Council, erasing an item of $3300 to build a schoolhouse at Seventeenth and Pine street, was by Select Council concurred in.

A resolution to restore Ralston street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, to its place upon the plan of the city was adopted.

Mr. Jones presented an expenditure of $741 55, incurred in the interment of the late Admiral Stewart. It was passed.

Mr. Smith, of the Twenty-second ward, introduced an ordinance to prohibit unauthorized people from pressing, on the occasion of fire, around a burning building.

This led to a debate, in the course of which Mr Smith forcibly pointed out the superior advantage of a paid fire department.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, went ove until Thursday next.

A resolution by Mr. Franciscus, instructing th Committee on Railroads to investigate the wisdom of the city uniting with the Reading Railroad in the erection of a bridge over Richmond street, wa adopted.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $150,000 to the inspectors of the county prison, for an extension, was referred. It was offered by Mr. McIlvain.

Common Council ordinance, supplementary to the one relative to the pavement of streets, was taken up. It was laid over until next meeting.

An ordinance appropriating $1500 to improve the office of the Mayor, was referred to the Committee on Police.

The ordinance fixing the tax rate for 1870 was called up by Mr. King. It was not concurred in. It went back to Common Council.

This was the extent of the original business of the Chamber. After concurring in sundry highway matters from the other Chamber, they adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at 3 o'clock president Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer Downey, suspending from service the Harmony Engine and Fame Hose companies, for rioting on Vine street, west of Fifteenth, on Sunday morning, November 21, and the Northern Liberty and Ringgold Hose companies for rioting on the same morning, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. Referred.

The following petitions and resolutions were presented:

A resolution by Mr. Dillon, relative to leasing wharves and landings, and directing the Commissioner of City Property to refuse to lease for less than the rent received last year.

Mr. H. Huhn moved to refer to the Committee of Port Wardens, with instructions to act at once. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented an ordinance in reference to arms and accoutrements for the militia. Referred.

Mr. Rice presented an ordinance to repeal an ordinance to build a sewer on Twenty-fifth street, between Manning and Locust streets. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Also, a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to cease with the building of a sewer on Twenty-fifth street, between Manning and Locust. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans presented a resolution instructing the trustees of the gas works to light the city gas lights every night, irrespective of moonlight. Referred to joint Committee of Police and Gas.

Also, one instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to direct the Hestonville Railroad Company to repair their track, in accordance with the ordinance of Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution from the Committee of Highways to draw a warrant, not to exceed $100, to pay the costs of the suit against the contractors for the construction of a culvert at Kessler and Coates streets. Agreed to.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Dillon presented a protest against the action of the president in refusing to adjourn the Chamber last week at the hour of seven o'clock. The protest was signed by Mr. Dillon and other Democratic members. The protest was entered on the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Huhn, the chair was allowed to enter a rejoinder.

The bill for the sale of the almshouse farm to the University was taken up. The bill provides that the sum of $15,000 per acre shall be paid for the tract, which was amended by striking out $15,000 and inserting $8000, and striking out both of the provisos.

Mr. Ray moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Shoemaker made a lengthy speech on the subject of his amendment of $8000; after which the motion to postpone was not agreed to.

The ayes and nays were called on the amendment, and stood ayes 26, nays 19, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell then moved to lay the subject on the table, which was not agreed to.

The first section, as amended, was agreed to, and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Evans moved to suspend the order of business in order to consider a bill from Select Council to request the Mayor to return a certain bill. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Shoemaker presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $19,350 to the Law Department for the year 1870. Postponed.

Also, one making an appropriation of $870,166 66 to the Department for supplying the City with Water for the year 1870. Postponed.

One approving of the sureties of Thomas M. Locke, City Solicitor elect. Agreed to.

Also, a bill to authorize the City Treasurer to create a loan, not exceeding $600,000, to pay the interest of the city debt. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of Committee on Highways, presented an ordinance affixing a tax on all horses except those used for draft and agricultural purposes. Postponed.

Also, a resolution for the paving of Forty-fourth street, from Lancaster avenue to Haverford street. Agreed to.

Also, one repealing a resolution for the paving of Orthodox street. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Also, a resolution for the opening of Kater street. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of streets in Manayunk. Agreed to.

Also, one for the opening of Baring street, Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for the grading and paving of Sixth street, from Clearfield street to Rising Sun. Agreed to.

Also, one for the grading of Somerset and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell presented an ordinance from the Committee on Highways, reducing the number of supervisors to nine.

Mr. Hetzell moved to make it the special business at four o'clock next Thursday.

Mr. Evans moved to indefinitely postpone. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved to reconsider.

Mr. H. Huhn moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans moved to suspend the rules requiring the Chamber to adjourn at seven o'clock.

No quorum voting, the roll was called. During the calling of which, the hour of seven having arrived, the Chamber adjourned.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street. STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....7 14 | MOON SETS....11 56
SUN SETS....4 32 | HIGH WATER....7 38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 23
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Nov. 27
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 30
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Nov. 30
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 11
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 18
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 11
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 11
De Soto	New York	Havana	Dec. 11
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 13
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 16
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 18
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines.
The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian lines, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Howes, Boston, Thomas Watson & Sons.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Pedro A. Gran, Lake, Gonfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Milan, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Steamtug Lumberman, Nichols, Norfolk, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 9—The barges Buck, Gage, Graves, Rockwood, and Catherine Terrence, leave tonight, light, for Baltimore. This will probably be the last tow we send this season.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 9—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—Schuyler; Nightingale; Senator Wade; Wm. Wait; Rose; Resolute; M. Bartlett; H. Miller; American Hero; Shady Run; and C. Partridge, all with coal, for New York. R. V. De Witt, with coal, for Wilmington.
There is considerable ice in Chesspeake Bay to-day, but does not seriously obstruct navigation.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 10.—The barges Fannie Jaqueth, and Recruit, with coal, for New York, will leave this afternoon.
The James Loughney, with coal for Baltimore, left last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, hence for Saco, at Gloucester 7th inst.
Schrs Elisha and Rebecca, Price, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, and Margaret Powell, Fenton, from New Haven for Wilmington, Del., passed Hell Gate 8th inst.
Schrs Murquas, Heaney, for New Haven, and Reading RR. No. 43, for Bridgeport, both from Philadelphia passed Hell Gate 8th inst.
Schrs L. S. Levering, Corson; Rachel Seaman, Seaman; and Lydia A. May, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, hence, at Norwich 6th inst.
Schrs Francis, Gibbs, for Boston; M. A. Tweed, Benson, for New Bedford; W. S. Dennis, Dayton, for New Haven; A. C. Warner, Higgins, for do.; and Lucy P. Ives, Mason, for Hartford, all from Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr Onrust, Heath, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr A. Terrill, Terrill, hence, at Annisquan 21st ult.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 7th inst.
Schr Fly, Center, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs Olive, for Gloucester; Addie P. Stimpson, for Nahant; Maggie Cummins, for Cohasset, all from Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Tugboat America, for Philadelphia, passed down from Alexandria on Wednesday morning, with a U. S. double-ender in tow.
Canal boat S. Reidrent, Lord, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 69, dated October 14, 1869, respecting the Lightvessel off the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus, official information has been received that the correct position of the vessel is in 55 fathoms water, about 15 miles N.NE. ½ E. from the entrance of the Bosphorus, in lat. 41 deg. 27 min. 31 sec. N., long. 29 deg. 16 min. 30 sec. E. from Greenwich, from which position Rommeli Lighthouse bears SW. by S. (southerly) 13 miles; Karabourno Lighthouse bears W. ½ S. (southerly) 26 miles; Shilee Lighthouse bears SE. ½ S. (southerly) 24 miles.

By order W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1869.

Spar buoys, colored and numbered the same as the iron buoys, are being placed in close proximity to the iron buoys in the Lower Bay of New York, to prevent the channels and obstructions from being left without marks, in case the iron buoys are carried away by ice.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 1 t25 PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18 karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw6

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE constantly on hand, suitable for Holi day Gifts. 11 24 wfm3trp

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15ftu6] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.

LINEN HDKFS.
A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.
EMBROIDERIES,
In French work and Hamburg, choice styles.
LINEN SETS,
From the plainest style to the finest imported.
TIDIES,
In great variety and entirely new designs.
LACES.
Pointe, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,
And a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

1869.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LINENS.
We are offering unusual attractions to
LINEN BUYERS,
Having received a very large and varied importation.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SOCOND Street,
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the

Holidays.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS.
EXPOSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Together with a large and general stock of
WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 6 mwf10t

SOME BARGAINS AMONG THE
CLOAKINGS.
CASSIMERES.
VELVETEENS.
SILK VELVETS.
CLOAKS.
SHAWLS.
BLACK POPLINS
BLACK MERINOES.
BLACK ALPACAS.
FRENCH SERGES.
SILK POPLINS.
PLAID SERGES.
TARTAN PLAIDS.
BLANKETS.
QUILTS.
LACE COLLARS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY.
KID GLOVES.
ROMAN SCARFS, ETC.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.

We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.

Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
New Goods,
Suitable for the Season, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 25

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
9 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.,
No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm6

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO RUFUS ADAMS, by Judge ALLISON, EDWIN FORREST, and 1001 others, takes place
FRIDAY EVENING, December 10.
CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will open the entertainment by performing La Gitana, Serenade, Solo, Wein, Weibund Gesang.
Tickets, 50 cents, at Trumpler's and at the door. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. 12 8 3t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, after weeks of preparation, an original romantic Irish Drama, in five acts, entitled
PAT RICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW,
with new scenery, novel effects, and fine cast.
Patrice.....Miss LAURA KEENE
THIRD CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
The Play—POOR BABES IN THE WOOD;
Or, THE KIND FAIRY BIRDS.
Evening, doors open at 7. Commence at ½ to 8.

ENGLISH OPERA.—
J. REMINGTON FAIRLAMB'S
"TREASURED TOKENS,"
at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
with a fine cast and large Orchestra and Chorus, under the direction of the composer.
MATINEE (3 o'clock) WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.
Seats secured at Trumpler's Music Store. (12 10 4t*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ½ to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 10.
Fifth Night and Benefit of the renowned Artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
in the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner.....Miss BATEMAN
George Warner.....Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
Milly Rigg.....Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS
FOUL PLAY MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
THE OVERLAND ROUTE
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Tom Taylor's great Scenic Comedy,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
with every Scene New.
Mrs. JOHN DREW appearing as.....Mrs. Sebright
Aided by the Full Company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.
Greatest Gymnasts of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LUPO-MILLER BEALL, MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song, Mad'lle DE ROSA. ADVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Confirmed Success and Increased Attraction.
THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, introducing Another Immense New Programme.
First Time—New Burlesque 4—T—Thieves.
First Week—Fascinating Four Graces.
First Time—Green Room Scene.
First Week—Bobinson, Belle of Madrid.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
Names of New Pupils should be entered
BEFORE THE 15TH OF DECEMBER.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office. [12 1 14t
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS SIGNOR BLITZ
in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son,
THEOLORE BLITZ.
Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

NATATORIUM HALL, BROAD STREET, below Walnut.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO B. F. DUANE, X. T. K., who will appear in his NINETY MINUTES IN KWEER KOMPANY; OR, SONG AND CHIT-CHAT, WITH SKETCHES OF X-CENTRICK KARACTER!
Professor ROBERTS, Pianist.
Admission Kards, Fifty Cents. Doors Un Klosed at 7.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue affords many striking evidences of the increased efficiency of his department since the inauguration of President Grant. The new Executive privately and publicly announced that he would make continuous and resolute efforts to enforce the revenue laws as well as all other enactments of Congress, and this promise has been faithfully redeemed. The income from internal revenue during the six months ending June 30, 1869, exceeds the receipts during the corresponding period of 1868 by $26,062,812, while the gain of the previous six months of Andrew Johnson's rule over the corresponding period of 1867 was but $1,186,358. The receipts from April to September, 1869, inclusive, which embrace six months of Grant's rule, amounted to $104,377,950, while the receipts of the corresponding period of 1868 amounted to but $80,543,082, the increase being $23,834,868. Various other financial tests applied to this subject all point to the same general conclusion, that the ejection of the Tennessee traitor from the White House has resulted in a gain to the Treasury of nearly fifty millions of dollars per annum from internal revenue, and for this service alone the present administration is entitled to the warmest thanks of the country.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 exceeded one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, and the Commissioner estimates that in a short time the present system will yield from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, incomes, stamps, banks and bankers, legacies, and insurance and gas companies, alone, one hundred and seventy-three millions of dollars. Of this sum he presumes that forty millions will be derived from incomes and saloons, and he appeals to Congress to retain this prolific source of revenue.

The public will have no objection to the retention of the tax on the salaries of officials, but no portion of the present system is more unpopular than that which affects incomes. American experience coincides with that of England, where this tax is so odious that it is imposed only as a matter of dire necessity and repealed as soon as extraordinary emergencies are passed. However ready Congress may be to endorse Commissioner Delano's other recommendations, we trust they will turn a deaf ear to his appeals for a continuance of this onerous exaction, especially since it has become, by his own showing, unnecessary. He alleges that "this tax simply reaches the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments," but he forgets that it fails, through fraud or evasion, to reach such profits in numberless cases; that it has a direct tendency to incite false statements; and that where true statements are given it compels a disclosure of private business transactions which the Government should not demand. Taxes on any given business or product, about which it is not difficult for the assessors to obtain approximate information, stand on an entirely different footing from the exposure of the aggregate pecuniary transactions of individuals which is required by the income returns, and the Commissioner commits an obvious error when he says that they can be made "as easily and with as little exposure of private affairs" as any other statement designed as a basis for taxation of personal estate.

The greatest modern improvement in the Internal Revenue law consists in the enhanced revenue from spirits and tobacco. This is no doubt due in part to a reduction in the rate of the taxation, and we fully agree with the Commissioner that it would be exceedingly unwise and impolitic to increase the present rates. Conclusive statements bearing on this point are presented. The quantity of spirits on which a tax was paid during the last fiscal year exceeded 62,000,000 gallons, while in 1868 tax was collected on but 6,709,546 gallons. Under the two dollar tax the gross revenue amounted to only $13,419,092, while under the fifty cent tax the revenue exceeded $33,000,000. Under the old law the revenue was collected on less than one-tenth of the estimated product of the country, while the reforms already instituted have resulted in the collection of tax on fully three-fourths of the probable product, and the means for avoiding evasions are constantly being improved. The results of a reduction of the rate of taxation on cigars have been equally significant. In 1869 a uniform tax-rate of five dollars per thousand produced nearly a million and a half more revenue than the tax rate of ten dollars per thousand, which was imposed in 1866

The Case of Cuba.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has determined to endorse the wise policy with regard to Cuba which the President proclaimed in his message, Republicans and Democrats alike sustaining it. This, in all probability, settles the case of Cuba for the present, and makes the honor of the country safe in the hands of Congress. That formidable two-mile petition which was gotten up in this city is merely a huge roll of waste paper, and the Cuban republic will be forced to wait until it establishes its claims to recognition before it will receive it from the Government of the United States.

A BLAST FROM BLAIR.

Frank Blair, of whom the country had lost sight for some months past, turned up in New York the other night, and, in an address to a Democratic club, unburdened himself of what he was modest enough to regard as some very wholesome advice. While the hero of the counter-revolution has somewhat improved in temper and judgment since his last appearance before the public at Long Branch, his speech was nevertheless a simple rehash of the favorite Democratic dogmas. He was glad to learn that the party had at length obtained a "full swing" in the Legislature of New York, as well as in the executive and judiciary of that State; but regarded its success as being something more than a "partisan triumph." Therefore he urged his auditors to use their opportunity with moderation, so as to commend "Democratic purity and Democratic principles" to the people, a further requisite of the situation being the necessity of keeping the party "pure and unsullied." He entertained a vision of an extension of the principles of the party throughout the country, hoping thereby to ward off a "dissolution of our republic" and the further "dissolution of all republican government." He then turned upon President Grant, reminding his hearers that it was recently his fortune to say a great deal about that personage in various parts of the country. He was still of the opinion that the man who takes Grant for a fool is more of a fool than the President himself, who unquestionably aims at making his "dictatorship perpetual," and is, all things considered, "the most dangerous man that this country contains at this hour"—"a man of sluggish nature," but possessed of "a nature that knows no swerving from any plan that he has entered upon," and ready to show his capacity for "business" when the crisis comes. From all of which, and much more that is given in detail elsewhere, it will be seen that, although Blair has been improved by adversity, he is not yet thoroughly reconstructed.

TELEGRAPHIC AND POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A cable telegram from Paris says "that portion of President Grant's message relating to neutrality in the matter of ocean cables, printed here to-day for the first time, causes great excitement." This feeling would be materially increased if the statements in the Postmaster-General's Report relating to the unjust and ungenerous course pursued by the Emperor in reference to direct postal communications between the two countries were also republished in Paris. Mr. Creswell states that direct postal relations with France will cease on the first of January next, after repeated efforts on our part to provide for their continuance, because "unreasonable," "illiberal," and "impossible" conditions were "persistently insisted upon by the French Post Department." These conditions comprise a demand that France shall have a double share of the interior rates of postage, and that "the United States shall pay the entire expense of the ~~sea and~~ British island transportation of all mails conveyed by way of England, which constitute at present more than four-fifths of the entire correspondence exchanged with France," to which this country cannot, of course, honorably submit. These extraordinary propositions, when viewed in connection with the action of the Emperor on the cable question, and his preposterous claim to examine all despatches sent over the present line and to deny to this country the right to authorize the landing of another cable in France, indicate that Napoleon is disposed to check freedom of communication and to subject all correspondence to his own espionage. Whether his leading object is political or industrial, it is equally contemptible. If he fears that American newspapers, or letters or messages sent from this country, would strengthen the republican proclivities of his countrymen, he has adopted a tyrannical and contemptible mode of suppressing such influences; and if he aims at a diminution of French emigration to our shores, he is prompted by a motive unworthy of the spirit of the age. To liberal Frenchmen this new exhibition of selfishness will be especially revolting.

Mysterious.—A cable telegram from London states that the bonds of the late Confederacy have been appreciated in value by the supposition that the Alabama claims question would receive an early solution. The whole thing is mysterious, and especially so is the understanding on the part of the holders of the Rebel securities that the grand issue pending between the United States and Great Britain is so near a final adjustment as to favorably affect the worthless bits of paper on which the promises to pay of the late C. S. A. are written.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Page

☞ MEMORIAL MISSION
OF THE
NOW REUNITED
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
BETHANY,
CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.,
FAIR
FOR THE SALE OF
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
NOW BEING HELD IN
HORTICULTURAL HALL
FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED.

Either Money or Goods may be sent to the Executive Committee, at the Hall.

A very excellent MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT every evening. 12 10

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 14 J12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FIRST ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

OF

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Imported Fabrics

(For Custom Work),

AND

FASHIONABLE

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Chesnut Street Clothing

AT

Market Street Prices!

THE ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK

OF

818 and 820 Chesnut St.

To be sold off, in preparation for the next season's trade, at LOWER PRICES than have ever before been marked on

Such Superior Garments,

Bringing their prices down to the level of the lowest prices of the more ordinary Ready-made Clothing.

The kind of business which we do—dealing only in the FINEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles and materials—necessitates the clearing of our counters at the close of each season, for we are determined never to offer to the patrons of our house any other than the NEWEST and FRESHEST GOODS of each new season. Therefore we announce our

First Grand Clearing Sale

TO COMMENCE

FRIDAY, December 10.

WE OFFER

500 OVERCOATS, of the highest grade, Velvet Collared, Silk Lapelled, Satin-faced, and all that, at prices ranging from $16 to $35.

500 SUITS for Dress, Business and Street wear, of all materials and styles, from $20 to $45.

400 COATS—Chesterfields, Sacks, Swallow-tails, Walking Coats, etc. etc.

400 PAIRS PANTS, cut in every style, made with greatest care, of finest goods, from $5 to $15.

300 VESTS—Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Cassimere and Plush, from $3 to $10.

Together with the

BEST ASSORTMENT

OF FURNISHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not enormously large, of course, at the present time, but every article of it is warranted "FINEST."

AND IT ALL

MUST BE SOLD

BY OR ABOUT THE

FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR.

Every facility will be given customers or visitors to inspect our goods, and to fully satisfy themselves that now is their

BEST OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Manufacturer of Finest Clothing,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

818 and 820 Chesnut St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

A Dollar Greenback,
Equal to
A Gold Dollar.

Our prices reduced to gold value,
and Greenbacks taken at par.

Overcoats, usual price $35, now $28
Overcoats, usual price $33, now $29
Overcoats, usual price $28, now $22
Overcoats, usual price $23, now $18
Overcoats, usual price $20, now $15

In order to secure a certain and rapid sale, the same liberal deductions in prices will be allowed on all descriptions of *Clothing,* Which we guarantee to be superior in style, and better made and trimmed than can be obtained at any other House in the city.

R. H. ADAMS,
11 4t SEVENTH and MARKET Sts.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.

AFTERNOON LECTURES,

BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, will give a course of three Lectures, to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia, in day time, as follows:—

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11,
"UNDER THE EQUATOR."
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
"AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18,
"LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in his travels.

Admission to each Lecture.....25 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....25 cents
Tickets (with reserved seats) to Series.....$1 00
Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock.
Orchestral prelude at 2½.

Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 4t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE MOST FINISHED ORATOR IN AMERICA,
will deliver his celebrated oration on
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7: Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½. 12 10 6t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"HABIT."

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

HORACE GREELEY,
"THE WOMAN QUESTION"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for the Course, $2. Reserved Seats, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. Sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. 12 8 6t

☞ LADIES' FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
BROAD STREET SYNAGOGUE,
WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED
AT CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
By the Hon. D. M. FOX and the Rev. Dr. JASTROW,
and will continue for two weeks. 12 6 6t

☞ REMOVAL.—
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
has removed to No. 306 WALNUT Street, owing to the destruction of the Commercial Exchange Building by fire last night. All the valuables and the books of the Bank are entirely safe, the banking room having been injured by water only.
JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1869. 12 8 3t

☞ EVERY ONE INTENDING TO PURchase Holiday Presents should call and see the Parham New Family Sewing Machines before investing. No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 12 9 4t

CLOTHING.

ALTHOUGH THE CHARACTER OF OUR CLOTHING

Is as High as Ever,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET } YET THE PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER,
Much, Much, Lower,
Than ever before,
Sufficiently to offer
Unparalleled inducements
Even to Gentlemen
Who have been
Afraid to buy at all.
Nobody now need fear to call,
For the cheapest of bargains, at
GREAT BROWN HALL.

We have made it
An Especial Study
To Cipher out
The Lowest Cent
At which we can sell
603 and 605 CHESNUT ST. } Our Winter Stock!
And that is the price
At which
The Public
Shall have it.
The Public understand this,
And are crowding
And clamoring
To take the Clothes away.
The Finest of Clothes,
At the Lowest of Prices.
There are a few more Clothes
Still remaining on hand,
And we've crowded the prices Down! Down! Down!
At our Elegant Hall, so Big and so Brown!

CALL AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Nos. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

Every Variety

IN

QUALITY AND FINISH.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET STREET,
12 6 17t4p PHILADELPHIA.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY
OF
CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,

No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 8p6

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Triko Poplins
For Walking Suits,
Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Serges
For Walking Suits,
Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Silk Epinglines,
Only 75c.,
Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.
56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported.
Only 87½c

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$1·50 worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks.
Best Lyons Make,
$2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·25, worth $3·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co
Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33⅓ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

12 4 smwf4t PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED, 375,000 MEN. WANTED, 175,000 BOYS.

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street, Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains; a "FAIR TEST" is all we ask.

PRESIDENT GRANT Has Spoken on the CUBAN QUESTION, and his opinion expressed has created almost as much excitement as CHARLES STOKES' Announcement of Great Reductions IN THE PRICE OF Very Superior Fashionable Clothing at No. 824 CHESNUT STREET. Chesnut Street Clothing at Market Street Prices.

KEEP THE CIRCULATION ACTIVE.—A free and regular circulation of the blood is essential to health. It places the whole system in a state of active defense against all unwholesome influences, and is an especial safeguard against the inimical effect of sudden changes of temperature, and of damp and cold.

If proper attention were paid to this important fact, there would not only be a great decrease in the number of cases of stomach, bowel, and renal complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases.

At this period of the year, when the dividing line which separates a genial from an inclement season has just been passed, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Violent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source. How essential it is, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution to invigorate the vital organization at the commencement of winter! Fortified by warm clothing without, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity any amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would prostrate them on a bed of sickness. Let them consider this and be wise in time.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS, SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS, are speedily cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all *Affections of the Lungs* by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the Cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL, LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL.

THE PARHAM
New Family Sewing Machine is a first-class lock-stitch machine, elegant in style and finish, perfectly simple in construction, and designed for every description of family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.
PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO., Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street.
Agents wanted.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

PARHAM SEWING MACHINES are sold on terms to suit all. Call and examine.
No. 704 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

ADDICKS—BUTCHER.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., J. EDWARD ADDICKS to ROSALIE, daughter of Washington Butcher, all of this city.

WHELAN—HOTZ.—On Wednesday evening, December 8, by the Rev. John Kelly, at St. Malachi's R. C. Church, JEROME WHELAN to EMILY HOTZ, both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 8th instant, HENRY R. BAKER, in the 33d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Resolution Council, No. 4, O. U. A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Church street, Frankford, on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Milestown Baptist Church.

BAUGH.—On Tuesday, December 7, 1869, ANNA MADDOCK, wife of Samuel Baugh.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2025 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CARTER.—On the 8th instant, JOHN CARTER, aged 52 years.
The relatives and friends of the family; Wyoming Tribe, No. 7, I. O. of R. M.; Metropolitan Lodge, No. 150, I. O. of O. F.; and the employes of the Pascal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 439 Dickerson street, on Sunday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

FULMER.—On the 9th instant, HARRY CLAY, youngest son of Henry and Mary Fulmer, aged 1 year 10 months and 23 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 741 Byard street, on Sunday, December 12, instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

MOORE.—On the 8th instant, JAMES M. MOORE, Sr., ship carpenter, in the 70th year of his age.
His relatives and friends and those of the family; Hope Lodge, No. 92, I. O. of O. F.; Ship Carpenters' Association; and United Lodge, No. 47, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 948 S. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

PARKER.—On the 7th instant, ROBERT PARKER Sr., in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1222 Marlborough street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, EMILY H., wife of G. L. Woodward, and daughter of Joanna and the late John Palmer, aged 24 years and 8 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 111 N. Thirty-ninth street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Interment in Woodlands Cemetery.

HAVE OPENED THIS DAY AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF

ENGLISH WARES.

Waiters, Trays, Cake Stands, Pickles, Flower Holders, Fruit Stands, Castors, Assiette Montee.

ALSO,

50 dozen Pocket Books AND PURSES,

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

1124 CHESNUT STREET,

12 10 2t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of [13 20 wfm6wrp

Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

DURABILITY,

COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

900 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 16 3mrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CHRISTIE, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration d. b. n. c. t. a. upon the estate of the above-named decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make known the same without delay, to HENRY WRIGHT, No. 1615 GIRARD Avenue;
Or to his Attorney, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, No. 627 WALNUT Street.
12 10 6t*

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

PRICES REDUCED.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

[12 9 t25rp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAYS.

SUBSTANTIALS FOR 1869

Prices Down with Gold.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS (Bordered and Plain).

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

11 26 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES

In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT,

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,

11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

GLOVES, ETC.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,
No. 1520 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 12 3fmw6trp

BRYSON & SON,

No. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Stationers and Printers,

FANCY GOODS, FINE STATIONERY,

Pocket Knives, Leather Goods, Writing Desks, Folios, Diaries for 1870, Etc., Etc.

12 4 6trp]

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

SECOND WEEK

OF THE

MAMMOTH SALE.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS!

House Thronged Every Day!

The People Appreciate it!

Thousands of Garments Sold

About $350,000 Worth Still to be Disposed of!

LOW PRICES ARE DOING IT!

The people are now convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition !!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF OUR CASE:

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($800,000) in the purchase and manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about $450,000, leaving us Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NO ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year; hence we are determined at all hazards to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

We, then, offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK at prices as low as those prevailing at the Great Sale of last Fall, bringing some of our prices far below the cost of manufacturing.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND WHOLE STACKS OF

Boys' Clothing at less than the cost of manufacturing.

Call and see for yourself. We surely have something you want, and you shall have it if any reasonable accommodation of prices will induce you to buy. REMEMBER, EVERY GARMENT IS TO BE SOLD.

The Great Oak Hall Buildings,

S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

This sale is positively to clear out $350,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

OAK HALL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER & COATES,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

At Wholesale Cash Prices,

A SPLENDID STOCK.

BOOKS

IN ELEGANT BINDINGS,

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

BIBLES AND PRAYERS,

Juveniles and Toys.

PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH. 12 1 20trp

THE American Sunday-School Union have on hand an extensive variety of New and Beautiful Books, Handsomely Illustrated and in tasteful bindings, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also for sale, Bibles & Devotional Books.

We are also constantly receiving from London a great variety of SCRIPTURE PRINTS, DIAGRAMS FOR LECTURES, and everything suitable for the illustration of Sunday School lessons.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications and Specimens of their Periodicals may be obtained gratuitously at the Depository of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 29 mwf5w

TWO NEW BOOKS READY THIS DAY.

I.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
BY MADAME DE SEGUR.
Translated by Mrs. Coleman and her daughters (the translators of the Muhlbach Novels) illustrated by Dore and Jules Didier. 12mo. Extra cloth.

II.
LENNY THE ORPHAN,
BY MRS. HOMMER.
With illustrations by Faber. 16mo. Extra cloth.
Just published by PORTER & COATES, No. 822 CHESNUT St.
2 3mw5trp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Dr. Kendall's Patent Orutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THREE DAYS. THREE DAYS.

GREAT ART SALE.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

DECEMBER 15, 16, and 17

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, will be sold at Public Sale, at

ROBINSON'S GALLERY, No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS,

SPLENDID DRESDEN ENAMELS

SPLENDIDLY FRAMED.

The Pictures will be sold in elegant GOLD-GILT and WALNUT FRAMES, suitable for Private Sales.

This sale will afford the finest opportunity for the selection of elegant

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Among the artists represented are the well-known names of

BROCHART, PARIS, BODDINGTON, LONDON,
WILSON, GLASGOW, HOFFER, DUSSELDORF,
SCHULTZE, DUSSELDORF, DANTZE, MUNICH,
BONFIELD, AMERICA, MORAN, AMERICA,
RICHARDS, AND OTHERS, AMERICA.

The Dresden Enamels, Plain and Colored Engravings, and Painted Photos, by Wilson, of London, are real Gems of Art, and not to be excelled in the world.

The Galleries are now on free exhibition, open to the public day and evening until the days of sale.

12 9 6t

MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "From the Creation to Moses" and "From Joshua to Daniel," in words of one syllable. Published by George A. Leavitt. In these books the exact language of the Bible has been retained as far as practicable, and they are well adapted for the purpose of interesting children in the narratives of the Scriptures. These two volumes give a complete Bible history from the creation to the time of Daniel, and, with the exception of the atrociously poor engravings, they are entitled to hearty commendation.

The same house sends us *Appleton's Journal* for December 18, which is full of entertaining reading matter.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Divisions in the Society of Friends," by Thomas H. Speakman. This little work is in reply to an article that appeared in *The Friends' Review*, and it is designed to relieve the "Hicksite" Friends from the imputations of their "Orthodox" brethren. The work will be read with interest not only by the members of the Society of Friends, but by those who wish to understand clearly what the differences between the rival factions of that body really are.

The same house sends us several of Lee & Shepard's recent publications.

"The 'B. O. W. C.,'" by the author of "The Dodge Club," is a very amusing book for boys, that will certainly excite the juvenile imagination to the highest pitch of emulation. It relates the adventures of the members of a secret order who gloried in the title, represented by the mysterious initials, of "The Brethren of the Order of the White Cross." The haps and mishaps of these youngsters are related in entertaining style, and the book is one that will find plenty of appreciative readers.

"Sabbath Songs for Children's Worship," by Leonard Marshall, is an excellent selection of hymns and tunes for Sabbath-schools.

—From the American Sunday-School Union we have received "Bread from God," a handsomely illuminated series of pictures and verses, bound in attractive style suitable for the holiday season; also "Mabel; or, the Bitter Root," and "How Paul Became an Artist"—a couple of religious stories for young people.

—Porter & Coates send us "Little Rosie's Christmas Times"—a pleasantly written story for children.

—"The Guide Book of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad" gives an excellent description of one of the most beautiful and interesting sections of the State of Pennsylvania, and it will be invaluable to those who travel on the road, whether for business or pleasure. The book is illustrated with a number of excellent lithographs of scenery and points of interest, executed, we understand, by one of our leading artists. The "Guide Book" is for sale at the depot of the company and on the cars. Printed by Sherman & Co.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for December concludes the sixth volume of a very useful and interesting publication. Its specimen photograph is a view of the Mount Washington Railway, by Kilburn Brothers, of Littleton, N. H., and it contains a number or valuable papers by practical writers on photographic subjects. The conductors of the magazine announce a number of improvements for the new volume. Published by Benerman & Wilson.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for January commences the eightieth volume and the fortieth year of one of the most popular publications in the country. A more appropriate frontispiece could not be given than the fine steel-plate portrait of the genial editor, which will certainly be appreciated by his multitude of lady admirers. In this picture Mr. Godey looks as if he was likely to continue in charge of *The Lady's Book* for another forty years and more. A number of other illustrations are given, including fashion plates and patterns, and the reading matter is up to the usual mark of excellence.

—*The Gardener's Monthly* for December is filled with articles on horticultural subjects that will be appreciated by farmers, gardeners, and florists. Published by Brinckloe & Marot, No. 23 North Sixth street.

—*Peters' Musical Monthly* for December gives an excellent selection of popular vocal and instrumental pieces.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

Votes and Virtue.

A hard struggle do the leading ladies of the Woman's Suffrage Association have of it to keep themselves before the public. Unlike actresses and public singers, they are not placarded from one end of the city to the other, nor constantly advertised in the newspapers. The institutions which they support are not yet recognized as standard and legitimate places of amusement, and consequently such notices as they do get from the newspapers they have to work for. Very hard work it is, too. Take my word for it, ladies, the labor would be less and the rewards sooner and sweeter, if you would apply the same amount of energy to glorifying the fireside that you do to disfiguring the lecture hall. If you would learn that casting votes is not necessarily synonymous with advancing in virtue, and that you will not grow weaker in sentiment the less you meddle with the question of suffrage, you would be showing a new phase of character which the public and the papers would alike respect. "Keeping before the public!" I know how necessary that is in your eyes, and how *manfully* you put your feminine shoulders to the wheel. But the cart sticks fast in the rut of Woman's Rights, and Providence don't seem in a hurry to help those who are femininely struggling to help themselves. Mrs. Croly is one of these strugglers, and having a husband who holds a position of some influence among the newspapers, she manages to hold her own — or rather *his* — with a tolerable grace. Mrs. Norton is another slowly arising from the obscurities of wedded life, by dint of a sharp voice, incisive manners, and the pretty imperiousness which is not altogether unpleasant in a young and smart woman. At a recent meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, she has been enunciating some opinions which prove how rapidly she has advanced in a few short months. Upon Mrs. Blake's remarking upon the shameful condition of things during the French Revolution, when scarcely a woman could go to a public assembly without seeing six or eight husbands, she remarked that for her part she thought such a set of circumstances much better than that under which we now lived, when a woman was obliged to live with a husband she detested. Dr. Hoeber, a woman's-rights man, who believes that Eve was created some centuries before Adam, and had the bringing up of that hen-pecked Aroglodyte, said that the present system of marriage was nothing but legalized prostitution. At this point several ladies got up and went out in silent indignation. Mrs. Norton contended that when she used the word free-love, she merely meant it in contradistinction to love which was purchased, and that the children of divorced parents were a great deal better away from those parents than with them, although their natural guardian was their mother. Mrs. Somerby—who is one of those steady-sailing little vessels that like to make straight for the port of woman's suffrage without stopping at any of those interesting but out-of-the-way little havens which her sister-craft delight to weigh anchor in—Mrs. Somerby was the only woman present who made any sensible remarks. These were to the effect that the question of suffrage was the question before the Association, and perhaps it would be as well to stick to the point in hand, and not go flying off to every point under the sun except that question. As might be expected, she was talked down.

Art Notes.

The bad storm on Monday night prevented a large attendance at the first reception of the tenth season of the Brooklyn Art Academy, which was to have been held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A very few ladies were present, and those were of the number comprising the committee of reception. Last evening Mr. Constant Mayer gave a private view of his paintings at Clinton Hall, Astor place. Next Saturday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4, the bronze statue for the Seventh Regiment Monument will be exhibited at the studio of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, No. 9 West Forty-ninth street.

Amusements

It is understood that the troupe of Russian concert singers who have been giving entertainments at Steinway Hall will shortly appear in Russian opera at the Academy of Music. We have had English, German, Italian, French, and American operas—it is time for a change; the Russian is to be that change. *Apropos* of English opera, Mrs. Bernard has been giving the *Huguenots*, with Mr. Peakes as "Count de St. Brio," Mr. Arnold as "Count de St. Nevers," Mr. Haigh as "Raoul," Mr. Drayton as "Marcel," Mrs. Drayton as "Margaret," Mrs. Bernard as "Valentine," and Mrs. Bowler as "Urbain." Mrs. Bernard was careful and cold, as she always is. Mrs. Drayton was worse—she *had* a cold, and that is an offense which people never pardon in a *prima donna*. Mr. Drayton bore away all the honors of the evening, redeeming in fact the performance from becoming liable to the charge of being indifferent. Mrs. Bernard's attempt to give *Les Huguenots* was dashed with that audacity which bespeaks for such enterprises a favorable hearing. Its very daring to some extent disarmed her critics, and made them eager to treat her with consideration.

Le Pere Hyacinthe's Lecture.

The great lecture came off last night, and the Academy of Music presented such a spectacle as has been very rarely witnessed within its walls. The regular price of seats was two dollars, but hundreds were glad to give ten, and the scenes around the ticket offices have only been equalled during the *furore* attending the visit of Jenny Lind and that of Mr. Dickens. At 8 o'clock precisely Le Pere Hyacinthe appeared upon the stage, and was saluted by a burst of applause almost as startling as the roar of cannon, had several seats in the parquet been occupied by them instead of by human beings, and all had simultaneously been discharged. Nothing, however, ruffled the serenity of the priest's phlegmatic presence. He made one slight, low, long, respectful obeisance, and thereupon took his seat without making other response. His lecture was of course delivered in French, and was listened to with profound interest by hundreds who did not understand one word of the language. I must confess I was more interested in watching the countenances of the multitude than in that of Le Pere. His eloquence was faithfully mirrored there. It was like beholding the reflection of an august panorama, by turns beautiful and tender, at intervals startling and sublime. Writing thus hastily, I can only say that if I had been as ignorant of all spoken language as the majority of the audience was of French, I should have been in no doubt as to the general drift of his discourse, so lucid were his majestic pantomime and the marvellous intonations of his voice.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Irish drama of *Patrice*, with all its fine sensational effects, will be performed this evening.

To-morrow there will be a children's matinee, when *Little Beauty and the Beast* will be presented.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear this evening as "Mary Warner." This will be Miss Bateman's benefit, and she should have a full house.

There will be a matinee performance of *Foul Play* to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the scenic comedy of the *Overland Route* will be represented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE there will be a popular minstrel performance this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing programme of comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute some of their most wonderful tricks this evening at the Assembly Buildings. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

THE GRAND TESTIMONIAL to Professor Rufus Adams will come off this evening at the Academy of Music. Professor Adams is a fine reader, and he will give selections from the best authors, so that a highly intellectual entertainment may be expected. Previous to the reading Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra will discourse most eloquent music.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The "young folks" series, supplementary to the "Star" course, will commence to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music, when Paul B. Du Chaillu, the famous African explorer, will lecture on "Under the Equator." This gentleman knows how to talk to young people, and his lectures will be both entertaining and instructive.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject, "Habit."

A FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Broad Street Synagogue, is now open at Concert Hall, and there is a very fine display of every description of articles. This fair is for the purpose of raising funds to complete the magnificent new synagogue in Broad street, and it should receive the liberal patronage of our Jewish citizens. We are requested to state that the fair will not be open to-morrow. It will continue, however, through the whole of next week.

"KWEER KOMPANY."—Mr. B. F. Duane, X. T. K., will have a testimonial benefit to-morrow evening, at Natatorium Hall, Broad street, below Walnut, when he will repeat his humorous melange of song and chit-chat, entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany." Mr. Duane is a wit of the first water, and this entertainment will be in the highest degree amusing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.

12 6 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 t1 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.

Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.

S. SHEPHERD,
12 8 7t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 56,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 6 City Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 26*

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

PLATE GLASS.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,

1 INCH THICK.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¼ AND ⅜ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ⅜ and 3-16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmwlm PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,

No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

House-Furnishing Goods.

Will reduce our stock, precious to removal,

At Very Low Prices Indeed.

Christmas Goods

OFFERED AT COST. [12 1 wfmt25rp

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IN

House Furnishing Goods

AND

TABLE CUTLERY,

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 824 ARCH Street.

12 6 mwf t25 J. H. CHRIST & BROS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$942,796·34	
On Fire Risks	164,905·35	
		$1,105,701·69
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,834·02
		$1,566,535·71
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$814,216·29	
On Fire Risks	149,629·70	
		$1,663,845·99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		115,027·65
		$1,178,873·64

Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100·39	
Fire Losses	94,244·81	
Return Premiums	49,826·10	
Re-Insurances	41,277·84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	64,687·15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,390·64	
Expenses	23,927·08	
		$744,254·01
		$434,619·63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$206,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
206,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad Guarantee)	20,000·00
38,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,500 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	36,000·00
Real Estate	323,700·75
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	65,097·96
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	2,740·20
Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	169,291·14
Cash in Banks	$1,852,100·94
Cash in Drawer	

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $35. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets..... $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 12 7§

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital..... $500,000

Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf t12 3trp VICE-PRESIDENT.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL..... $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $543,279·23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., January 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of Empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, and 107,000 wide mouth Bottles, assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen at any time at this office.

The above-named Bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.

Terms—Cash, with immediate delivery.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor,
12 6 5t Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 18th day of December, 1869, for the period of two (2) years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1871, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market-houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, together with the collection and removal of all ashes, as well as the collection and burial of all dead animals.

Plans and specifications, with full particulars, may be had on application to the Health Office.

E. WARD, M. D., President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT, Secretary. 12 8 5t

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$87
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 16, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS, Gray, will follow THURSDAY, December 23. 2 23§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HAN

Incidentals.

—Sitka is the residence of a Russian lady 107 years old, and blind.

—New and well-executed counterfeit $20s on the First National Bank of New York have made their appearance.

—The estimates of the heads of the various departments for the coming year amount in the aggregate to $210,970,665.

—Harvard has now, for the first time in several years, more undergraduates than Yale. Yale has 518, Harvard 563.

—New Orleans and Chicago papers express regret at the presence of armies of unemployed men in the streets of those cities.

—The Mobile *Tribune* has discovered the "one sound plum in the burnt pudding of the Union." It is the full opportunity for free trade between the States.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the result of the charter election in that city on Monday was a triumph for the Boston and Albany Railroad.

—A man who moved into a house in Niagara Falls the other day found therein a bottle containing what he thought was ketchup, but really was, as he learned too late, bug poison.

—The Washington *Chronicle* says that Senator elect Lewis, of Virginia, while in that city last week, did not conceal his intention to act with the Republicans when admitted to a seat in Congress.

—Chief Engineer Hendrick, of New Haven, complains that in almost every instance when the Fire Department is called out by acts of incendiarism on the College grounds, the hose is cut.

—One hundred Georgians, principally from the northern part of the State, have been converted to Mormonism, and removed to Utah since last spring. Four elders have been laboring in the State.

—Chief Justice Scott, of Maryland, decided on Saturday that the Emancipation Proclamation was without authority and void, and that, although the object of the unjust act has been accomplished, that does not make it just.

—A poor woman in Worcester, Mass., who for twenty weary years has waited to hear from her husband, has just received a letter from him, saying that he has amassed a fortune in California, and is waiting for her to enjoy its advantages with him.

—A Brown University sophomore undertook to prevent a freshman from wearing a silk hat. The freshman entered a complaint against the sophomore before the Police Court, and he was fined $5 and costs. But if hazing has not been abolished at Brown that freshman must look out sharp.

—The radical members of the Tennessee Legislature have issued a long address to their party in the State. The document abounds in strong accusations against the party in power, and ominous forebodings as to the future, and the signers, in conclusion, recommend the party throughout the State to vote against the Constitutional Convention.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking to the people of California, says that their submission to the petty five cent swindle seems magnanimous, but is really ignominious, as the rejection of half dimes shows them to be laggard in the progress they have made towards diversified production in a State offering more varied opportunities than any other.

—A stage robber, recently arrested in California, has made a confession revealing the fact that there is an organized band, with code of laws, grips, signs, and passwords, operating from Oregon to Arizona, and into Nevada. The band was originally organized at Portland, Oregon, and has for months pursued a career of robbery and murder.

—An Iowa Postmaster neglected to certify on oath to the correctness of his recent report, and wrote to the Department in justification:—"If i hant give oath enuff then you Can take the office and I shall be very glad of it—I shal do the Best I can for the united states that i dont think it pays to go so far to a Justes once in 2 years is a nuff—I should have to hier a horse it is up hill."

—It was found necessary to subdue the elephant Romeo at Covington, Ind., last week. To accomplish this he was thrown down, his legs fettered, and then for eight hours he was belabored with stout iron rods and wounded with the spear innumerable times. When released from his bonds he rose to his feet in a very sorry plight, and, as his keeper said, a child could drive him with a rye straw.

Foreign Literary Items.

—The Bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne (Mgr. Meignau) announces his new work "Le Monde et l'Homme Primitif selon la Bible."

—The Berlin Professor Wirchow's work on the sanitary condition of schools has been translated into French by Dr. E. Decaisne, under the title "Hygiene des Ecoles." It deserves attention in this country.

—The Royal Institute at the Hague, for the Philology, Geography and Ethnology of Netherlands, India, has just published an edition of the favorite text of "Pala Saia," with engravings. The editor is Mr. T. Roorde.

—The Vicomte H. de Beaumont publishes his "Etudes Theoriques et Pratiques sur la Pisciculture." These ichthyological studies form the work that was "crowned" last year at the scientific and literary congress which met at Rodez.

—Jerusalem in the present day is one of the last places for literary production. An unedited tale from "The Thousand and One Nights" has, however, been printed there this year, with a French translation by M. Charles L. Ganneau. It is the History of the Fisherman Caliph and of the Caliph Haroun al Rashid.

—Garibaldi's long-expected work, "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," has been translated from the Italian by Mrs. Colonel Chambers, and is in the press. It will be published in a short time in England, simultaneously with the original.

—A "centenary edition" of the "Waverley Novels" is in preparation by Messrs. A. & C. Black. It especially recommends itself by the fact that it will contain notes by Scott which have never been printed. This edition will be dedicated to the novelist's great granddaughter, Miss Hope Scott, of Abbotsford.

—The Ottoman Government propose to devote the sum of £10,000 a year to the translation of European works into Turkish. Unfortunately, this has often been talked of; but the necessities of the budget generally suppress the grant, and but little is applied, chiefly to military, naval, and medical works.

—Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, of Edinburgh, announces the commencement of a new work by Mr. Robert Brown, the Arctic and North American traveller, entitled "Horæ Sylvanæ—Studies of the Forests, Forest Trees, and Forest Life of Northwest America." It will be continued serially, and afterwards befrepublished with engravings and maps.

—Writers on polygamy should look to Natal, where the authorities are troubled by the polygamy question. The old Kafirs, having many cows, buy up all the wives, leaving the young men without wives, and thereby causing much discontent. The Natal legislature has therefore limited the price for a wife to twenty cows, established a registry, and fixed a marriage fee. The question is, whether the old and rich men will not buy up more wives than ever.

—Bombay has produced a new journal, the *Indian Church Review*. It is intensely ritualistic. Bishops and others are snubbed or patted according to their proceedings; and the editor, who seems to be in confidential intercourse with Heaven, tells the local clergy that, if they do not write for the *Review*, the responsibility of "not doing good to the Church and promoting God's glory" will rest upon them!

—"The Vestiges of the Historic Hebrews in East Anglia"—one of the essays which was read at the last annual meeting of the Royal Archeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (held at Bury St. Edmunds) by the Rev. Dr. Margoliouth—is in the press. The original essay, of which the paper read was only an abstract, is enlarged. It, with the numerous notes and appendices, will form an important contribution to the early annals of the Jews in England.

—Here is a notable chance for writers of prize essays who can write in French, Spanish, or Latin. The Madrid Academy of Sciences offers three prizes, a little over sixty pounds sterling for each, for the best essays on improved fabrication of starch in Spain; on the varieties of the vine cultivated in certain Spanish colonies; and on certain Spanish rocks, their decomposition, the nature of their *detritus*, and the applicability of the sub-soil to agriculture and arboriculture. The essays are to be sent to the Secretary by the 1st of May.

Big Swindles.

The frauds discovered in the Havana Custom House are the theme of general comment. This fact is very noticeable, when we take into account that with very few exceptions the entire commerce of the island has always been in a close league with the Government officials, to defraud the State of its legitimate revenues. The merchants and Custom House officers waxed fat, the people paid high prices, and the Government was cheated. It is understood that on an average about seven millions of dollars were annually divided between the importers and revenue officers in Havana alone. Custom House officers with a salary of $50 a month lived at a rate of ten thousand a year, and saved money besides. Every year a number of inspectors retired to Spain with amounts varying from $40,000 to $75,000, earned in a space of time not exceeding two years at the utmost. Boxes which were represented at the bonded warehouse to contain articles of but trifling value, were found to contain silks and woollens of the costliest description. The house of Sharfenburg, Tolme & Co. paid on one consignment alone a difference of over $9000 duty between the actual value and that manifested by them. Other cases of the same nature have transpired, while thousands of packages supposed to exist in said warehouses have been quietly removed without paying anything to the Government. The whole affair is a grand swindle, and the Government has placed itself on a level with the smugglers by issuing such orders and enacting such conditions as the following case discloses. Mr. Morrison purchased some time ago eight cases of silks from a Spanish house, said house stating that they were stored in the Custom House and producing the receipt of the guarda almacen or storekeeper to that effect, which was transferred to the purchaser. On calling at the Custom House for his merchandise, he only found four instead of eight cases. Now comes a sample of how we do things in Cuba. The Administrator of Customs exacts not only the duty on the four but on the whole eight cases, and, in addition, says the Government is not liable to be sued for any damages, or to account for the missing four cases. Mr. Morrison, however, may sue the storekeeper, a man placed there by the Government, who left his position a long time ago and now resides in Spain. As, notwithstanding the commission of merchants, many rascalities are still committed, Mr. Morrison will be compelled to pay duties to a Government which has stolen his property from him, and as this is not a swindle against the Treasury, but a swindle of the Treasury against a merchant, there is no redress.

ART GALLERIES.

THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,

Statuary, Bronzes, and Vases

CHOICE GEMS OF ART,

And articles of taste for the adornment of parlor, library, hall, and boudoir, and for Bridal and Christmas Gifts.

Articles at all prices, from ONE DOLLAR to ONE HUNDRED EACH.

Spacious show rooms up stairs. 12 1 wfm10trp

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents.

ENGLISH WATER COLORS,

From 25 cents to $40 per box.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

Of every description, and every price,

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. f11 10rp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

ARE NOW OCCUPYING THEIR OWN BUILDING, THEIR STORE HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENEWED SINCE THEIR LATE FIRE.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

Looking Glass Warerooms,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 18 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.

OUR TABLE SHERRY,

$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.

COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,

No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST.

QUINTON TOMATOES

FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.

11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

PART OF A LARGE STORE ON CHESnut street to rent; central location, south side, admirably suited for Piano and Music business. Address "F. B., Inquirer office." 12 8 5t

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT—Northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets. Apply at No. 304 WALNUT Street. 12 9 3t*

OFFICE TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE second story room in building No. 138 S. THIRD Street, nearly opposite the Exchange. 12 8 3t*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair.
WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 31

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS,

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

IN R. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 243 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 22tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 812 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts etc 1 6

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. LUTZ,

No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

I am selling off my entire stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

AT LOW RATES,

On account of retiring from business.

Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1859, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but

M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 30* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869, The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·35 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3¾, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·00 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7¾, 8·10, 9·20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·30, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·55 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869, Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

2·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186(

1869 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & EROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
9 24 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

On Saturday Morning,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHISKY.

The Prosecution of an Ex-Assistant Assessor for Alleged Frauds—How Whisky "Rings" are Worked—Judge Cadwalader Denounces "Settlements."

The case of Benjamin F. Moret, late Assistant Assessor of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, charged with aiding and abetting in the removal and concealment of certain distilled spirits, was continued in the United States District Court this morning.

Yesterday the Government called David C. Keller, a distiller, of Reading, who testified that a combination existed between himself, Tobias Barto, another distiller, Moret, and another assistant assessor named Groff, the object of which was to defraud the revenue. He also narrated a conversation, to which Detective Brooks was a listener, in which the accused admitted his participation in the offense committed.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., conducted the cross-examination of this witness this morning. It was as follows:—I was in the business of distilling from the latter part of 1866, at Exeter Station; prior to that I kept a hotel; I was at one time an assistant assessor, at least I was placed in charge of a distillery; that was in 1866; my superior officer was A. P. Tutton; I was changed about every ten days, from Mr. Barto's distillery to Mr. Buch's, and Lavan's distillery; when I left office, Tutton was still in office; from that office I went into the distilling business; have never said that Mr. Tutton or Mr. Barto had learned me how to defraud the Government; have never said that these men corrupted me, nor that they had contaminated me; I went into distilling while Tutton was in office; he was succeeded by Col. Alexander; I was then running, and had been running three months; my capacity was 25 bushels; I had six fermenting tubs; don't know the dimensions of the tubs; some days I ran my full capacity and some days I didn't; I sometimes returned twenty bushels and sometimes forty bushels; cannot tell how often I returned forty bushels; I think three times a week; I could have made with my capacity forty bushels a day; I don't think I could have made fifty bushels a day; I don't know that it was made; my partner conducted that portion of the business; I first made my returns to Samuel Olinger, an assistant assessor; sometimes I made them direct to the assessor; I swore to them; not all of them; never swore to any I made to Olinger, the assistant of Tutton; I was never asked to swear to any of them; I had been an assistant assessor and knew they ought to be sworn to, but I was not asked to do so; I knew Mr. Barto; don't think he made his returns to me; I was first appointed assistant assessor and then changed to storekeeper; don't know that he (Barto) ever made any returns; I knew Moret before he got to be a Government officer; I had a conversation with Moret in a liquor store; I don't know who brought it about; I did not go after Moret for that purpose; the first conversation I ever had with him, I introduced the subject; I saw Graff and Moret, and they were inducing me to run my distillery; I told them that something might be made out of the district; did not tell them then how much they might make, or how it might be made; I offered to arrange to see somebody, and see how it could be done; I said I would see Barto, the distiller; I did subsequently see Barto, in the presence of Moret and Graff, and made the arrangements; I had talked to Barto before that; my interview with Moret and Graff was in consequence of what Barto and I had arranged; we had agreed to make a corrupt arrangement by which we were to bribe the Government officers; there was no corruption going on when I was in office; there might have been, but I didn't know it; I know Levi Sluff very well; I visit him frequently; I never said to him that the others got me into this, but that Barto and Tutton got more than I did; never said anything like that; I never sent Sluff to Mr. Hoffman, nor offered him money for that purpose, nor sent a check to Mr. Hoffman; I never did that at any time; I first met Moret and Groff at the Smucker House, which I kept; subsequent to that interview I saw Barto; I had already spoken to Colonel Alexander; that was after the seizure of Barto's whisky; don't know the time; he told me if it had been my wagon he wouldn't have looked at it, as I had been a soldier; a man like Barto, who hadn't been in the army, he would like to punish; the next interview I had was in March, 1868, in Colonel Alexander's private office; I went there, after a conversation with Barto, of my own accord, to make a "ring;" I there saw Moret and Groff; I repeated all to Barto, who consented to it; I met Alexander at Barto's house; Alexander had then caused the seizure of Barto's whisky; they were then known in Reading as public enemies; notwithstanding that, I say that Alexander went to Barto's house and made a corrupt arrangement with him after 10 o'clock at night; with the arrangement they were to have thirty cents to the gallon; the tax was three gallons to the bushel; that was in March; the arrangement was to begin as soon as I could start; I did start on April 9; my capacity then was increased to seventy-five bushels; I had nine fermenting tubs; I had the tubs in the first floor of the distillery; it is called the cellar; my engine was there also; my cistern-room was in the cellar, where six of the tubs were standing; I cannot tell the size of the cellar; I think the distillery was 40 by 60 feet; the cellar was very nearly of the same dimensions; my cistern-room was a very small one, about, perhaps, 10 by 12 feet, perhaps not so large; I had a receiving cistern there; some of the whisky was taken out above; I did not build it to hold the products of the tubs; I meant to cheat when I built the cistern; can't tell dimensions of engine-room; the boiler and engine took up one-half of the room; the cistern-room was built in 1866, when I started; when I began, the cistern-room was 10 feet by 12 feet; in 1868, when this arrangement was made, I changed its size; I made it smaller; when I first made my application as a distiller I didn't know what I returned as my capacity; when I made the alterations I did not report them to the Collector's office; Dr. Luther was the Collector at that time; on the 25th of June I was at Yoder's liquor store; I sold whisky to him at $2·20 a gallon for 5 barrels in April, 1868; it was some of my bonded whisky; the tax was $2; I sold more to him in that month; that was rectified spirits which I bought in Philadelphia; I bought some from John Lavan's; I don't think I bought from him; I bought it from John Breslin, of North Front street; I think I paid him either $2·10 or $2·20 per gallon for 20 odd barrels; I sold Mr. Yoder twenty barrels; I was in Washington a short time before June 25th; I was at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; I went there with Mr. Tracy, a Government officer; I had an interview with one of the clerks; was there one day and returned to Reading; Mr. Tutton, I think, had then ceased to be a Government officer; I saw Brooks at Yoder's about 25th of June; have never said before that it was the 24th of June; I might have said so; I always speak doubtfully; did not swear positively that it was the 24th; I lived at Yoder's then; I saw Moret in the forenoon; I had made no arrangements with him that I was to meet him that morning; I first met him in the office; I never said in my prior examination that I met him at the door, and he followed me into the office; Moret said he would like to see me privately; I then unlocked the door and he came in; there had been fifty-two barrels of my whisky seized by Colonel Alexander and the Collector; I went and sold that whisky and gave security in $4500; I sold it to John Breslin for $1·45 per gallon; that was in the summer of 1868, after the seizure was made, which was in the latter part of July, 1868; that case is settled with the Government; I had my attorney, Mr. George Barclay, of Reading; I mean by settled, I paid the tax and all costs; I don't know how much the amount was; I think I paid sixty cents tax; I think the amount was about $1700 and the costs, which were over $100; I paid the tax to Collector Baird, of the Eighth district; when it was distilled the tax was $2 per gallon.

Judge Cadwalader here interrupted and said:—"I doubt extremely, and I say it so that the public may hear it, whether the officers have any power where a prosecution has commenced to do what they call 'settling it.' I am not aware of any legal authority of an officer of the Government to do this. I don't say there is not a power which may be abused somewhere, but I mean a rightful exercise of it; nor am I aware of anything that can control the proceedings of this court, but sometimes such things take place either in the office or elsewhere."

Witness continued—I paid this money some time ago; it was after I had sworn in the case of Colonel Alexander; it was two or three months ago; the day before I paid it the arrangement was made to settle my case; was never told before that that I could settle it; no officer ever told me it could be settled; no criminal proceedings were instituted against me and Barto; I have never been under arrest; I have never been troubled by the Government officers since my return from Washington; Mr. Tracy told me I should not be prosecuted criminally, but that I should be paid the tax and all the costs on the whisky which had been seized; that he told me on our way from Washington; I then left Tracy at Philadelphia, and went home; I saw Tracy the following week at Reading, in Mr. Tutton's house, in presence of Mr. Brooks; it was in the night time, on the night of the 24th of June; I made no statement that evening; did not swear to one that evening; don't recollect whether I made affidavit to it that night; I swore to a paper that night; I think it was made that evening; Mr. Tracy administered the oath; he mentioned that he would see me protected; think a letter was written from the department to the District Attorney with reference to my case; I made some returns while distilling; some to the Assessor and some to the Collector; some were sworn to; can't tell how many were sworn to; have made one to Mr. Moret; I recollect of one; did not swear to that; the storekeeper at my distillery was J. G. Holmes; he filled up some of my returns; I filled up the most of them; the returns made are not true; Mr. Holmes was an appointment under Mr. Tutton; out of nine returns I filled up three; I suppose I averaged sixty bushels per day; under the arrangements I paid Mr. Groff $450; the average would be 180 gallons per day; making 1080 gallons per week; but we didn't run every day; we ran perhaps three or four days; I would run sometimes a whole week without making any returns; I reported 80 bushels per week, but I made 240 bushels or 720 gallons per week; that left $1260 per week for 6 weeks, which I was making; at 6 weeks that made $7560; Moret and others were to receive 30 cents a gallon on the excess; I only paid Groff $450; I also paid Alexander $1000 in May, 1868; that was in money; I offered him a check, but he wouldn't take it; I had some money in bank, but not $1000; all I ever gave to the officers was $1450; $1000 to Alexander and $450 to Groff; under that arrangement $1071 a week was left to me; no, I never made that much; I kept the difference; I still owe something to the officers.

John C.A. Hoffendietz sworn—I live in Reading; I am employed by Mishler & Co. in the liquor business; I was in the employ of Barto from the 10th to the 26th of March, 1868; I was in his liquor store; I kept the books; his distillery was on the other side of the Schuylkill, about a thousand feet off from the river; some time during March five barrels of whisky were brought to the rectifying house; Groff came with them; I think Mr. Moret was there; it was in the afternoon; the whisky was rectified.

Cross-examined—I made no entry in my rectifier's book of these five barrels of whisky; that was in accordance with my instructions from Mr. Barto; I at one time kept a liquor store myself; I commenced in 1860 and went out in 1865; at that time Mr. Groff was the assistant assessor and Mr. Hemmings the storekeeper; I have not said to any one recently that I knew nothing except what Mr. Barto had told me.

The case is still going on.

THE BETHANY FAIR at Horticultural Hall, last evening, opened with every indication of interest and appreciation on the part of our citizens, and from the expressions of satisfaction we heard on every hand, the chairman and managers must certainly be greatly encouraged. The arrangement is very different from that of other fairs, and although there is much more room for promenading, it was all filled up with visitors. The various tables, with their very attractive articles, were the recipients of the most convincing proof of the good taste and judgment of the ladies in charge, viz., large sales. We notice a special department for useful things called "housekeeping." The book stand and silverware department were well patronized. There is also great interest on the part of many congregations, among whom a friendly contest between the friends of Rev. J. L. Witherow and Rev. Peter Stryker exists for a handsome set of cutlery. The gentlemen's furnishing department was a special feature among the young men. The musical entertainment was a decided success, and received commendation from every one. To all of this must be added a word for a most excellent refreshment department. The fair will continue four days.

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERE MAYOR.—We would see that members of the police force be not found stowed away in picture gallery entrances.

—We would employ men of at least common sense to guard the public interests, and not blockheads who cannot tell B from a bull's foot.

—We would not issue orders if we did not intend to have them enforced. It looks like "humbuggery," you know.

—We would not tax them 90 cents apiece for ornamental painted muslin capes not worth half the money.

—We would not allow any members of the force to "sponge on" the public solely because they wear the "blue."

—We would caution the members of the force not to arrest negroes *simply* because they are such.

—We would not have travelling Pompeys for whisky mills on our force.

—We would put an end to officers smoking *dudheens* whilst on duty.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Temperance meeting to-night at Fifth and Buttonwood streets.

—The Reading Railroad Company wants the city to foot half the bill for a bridge at Richmond street crossing.

—The first stake in favor of a Paid Fire Department was planted in Select Councils yesterday.

—The Schuylkill Passenger Railway Company has been ordered to repair its tracks.

—George Washington is all right again he has had his legs washed.

—Kamerly's witticisms relieve the dull stupidity of Select Council.

—Beware of the poultry now being carted around by hucksters.

—Buy your Christmas goods next week and avoid the rush.

—Henry Ward Beecher was not in town yesterday.

—Why are the pavements not cleaned?

—The tax rate has been fixed at $1·80.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Simpson, who tends in the dry goods store of James Simpson, No. 527 South street, was charged this morning, before Alderman Beitler, with larceny and assault and battery.

On Wednesday a young lady named Kate Field received ten dollars, in two five-dollar notes, from her mistress, and entered the store of James Simpson to purchase a muff. She offered five dollars for a muff which was accepted. The muff was boxed and handed to the girl, and one of the five-dollar notes was paid. The purchaser then looked at some other goods, and on turning to leave the store was charged with not having paid for her purchase, because the other five-dollar note was seen in her hand. John Simpson came from behind the counter, closed the door, forcibly took the muff from her, and then let her go. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

ARSON.—For months past the residents of the Twenty-fourth ward have been kept in constant terror by a band of roughs, whose high-handed outrages made security almost a farce. Scarcely a night was allowed to pass without some shed, outhouse, stable, or dwelling being fired; and in one instance the Hestonville Baptist Church was set fire to whilst the congregation was worshipping therein. The first knowledge the congregation had of the fact was seeing the smoke coming through the flooring. The matter being reported to the Mayor, the police of the district has of late been active in ferreting out the scoundrels, and yesterday succeeded in arresting three of them, whose ages range from seventeen to twenty. They will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Hon. M. H. Bovee, of Wisconsin, is now in the city, where he will remain for a few days laboring in the interest of the movement for the abolition of capital punishment. Mr. Bovee delivers one and sometimes two addresses on the subject daily. On last Wednesday he addressed a meeting at West Chester, which was presided over by the Hon. John Hickman. We understand that he is now engaged on a letter to Governor Geary asking him to exercise executive clemency in the case of Dr. Schoeppe.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the quarterly meeting of the Teachers' Institute was held at National Hall. The meeting was opened with musical exercises, after which the programme included the reading and adoption of the minutes, communicating reports of committees, election of members, deferred business, new business, a musical selection from "Falstaff," and a lecture on "History" by Dr. Robert H. Labberton. Professor Jean Louis closed the exercises with a solo.

FINE STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION.—An exceedingly fine stereopticon exhibition representing the great Yo Semite Valley will be given to-night in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, above Chesnut. The exhibition is by Mr. W. Mitchell McAllister, and is accompanied by an interesting lecture from Mr. Clarkson Taylor. The series of which this exhibition is a part is said to be among the most interesting and elaborate which have ever been given.

FALSE ALARM.—No little excitement was created at Fifth and Chesnut streets this morning by the report that the Mayor's office was on fire. The woman whose duty it is to clean the office on entering the place found it filled with smoke, and not waiting to make any examination, rushed down stairs shouting "Fire!" Several officers at once ascended to the room, and found that the dense volume of smoke was merely the result of a defective flue.

A TRAVELLING ARMORY.—Last night a Teuton named Gustavus Koenigratz, said to be a native of Wilmington, Del., was found at Second and Vine streets endeavoring to raise a rumpus. A police officer took charge of Gustavus, and, on searching him, a six-shooter and a bottle of whisky, both dangerous weapons, were taken from him. He was taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $500 bail on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

GAS.—From all sections of the city complaints continue to pour in about the poor quality of the gas now being furnished. This morning the police report that the supply furnished the Eleventh and Twelfth wards was miserable. On Fifth street, from Callowhill to Green, not a single lamp could be lit, and the same state of affairs existed on Lawrence street.

HEBREW FAIR IN CONCERT HALL.—The Hebrew fair now in progress at Concert Hall will close at sundown this evening, and will reopen at sundown to-morrow evening, that period being the Jewish Sabbath. It will be in full blast after about 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

WHAT POLICEMEN UNDERGO.

An Attempt to Shoot One and Brain Another.

If some of the many applicants for positions on the police force would only for a few moments stop to consider that which they are anxious to undertake, we think they would apply their talents to some other line of business. It is one thing to stand on a street corner doing nothing all day, except munching chesnuts and peanuts that cost nothing, but it is another thing to stand up only to be shot at or knocked down.

About two o'clock this A. M., a row occurred between a party of young men, at Broad and Spring Garden streets. They had been attending a ball at Broadway Hall, and some dispute arising they determined to settle it on the street. Their wranglings attracted the attention of Policeman Warner, who at once attempted to arrest one of the participants named Barney Mullin. This Barney was not willing to submit to. He argued that as he had helped to elect Mayor Fox he should be allowed to do as he pleased. The officer, however, persisted, when Barney drawing drawing forth a revolver discharged the contents of two of the barrels at him, neither taking effect. Barney turned to run, but before proceeding far, was captured and taken before Alderman Massey, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

On Wednesday night a party of young men visited the tavern of one Berkemire, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, where, after indulging in the ardent rather freely, they raised a row. Officer Balleste interfered, when he was dragged into the bar-room and a mallet forcibly applied to his cranium. On escaping from the crowd the officer had a warrant issued, and succeeded in arresting Casper Shortleigh, one of his assailants. Alderman Thompson held him in $400 bail to answer.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, were arraigned John Cussick and Owen Holden, on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Joseph Wallin, residing No. 2108 Market street. They were each held in $500 bail to answer.

Henry Harris, accused of robbing the residence of C. J. Tyndale, No. 533 Franklin street, was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Philip Griffin, Michael Bird, Francis Bradley, and Lazarus Leary, were arraigned on the charge of robbing the hardware store of Buehler, Howard & Co., No. 427 Market street, a few Sundays since. They were all committed to answer.

THE RESULT OF A "LARK."—On Tuesday night last two chaps named Robert Hill and Robert Dingler entered the stable of one Stackhouse, at Frankford, and took therefrom a valuable horse, which, after trotting all around the neighborhood, they turned loose. Mr. Stackhouse, hearing of their action, had them arrested, and Alderman Stern fined them $5 each for cruelty to animals, and placed them under $600 bail to answer at court.

ASHES AND ASH-CARTS.—The Mayor has issued orders to the effect that all persons engaged in carting ashes through the city who have not in use properly covered carts by Monday next shall be arrested. In this connection, we would suggest to our citizens that a few buckets of ashes sprinkled on our icy pavements might be the means of preventing serious accidents.

SCHOEPPE PUBLIC MEETING.—The public meeting of sympathy with Dr. Schoeppe will be held on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court Room, centre building, Independence Hall. No public hall could be obtained for next week, on account of previous engagements. The speakers will be announced hereafter.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—A "moke" named James Martin was captured at Second and Master streets, yesterday, whilst trying to make way with an overcoat, which he had stolen from a store near by. Alderman Williams sent James 30 Moyamensing.

ANKLE BROKEN.—Ellen Hayes last evening slipped on the ice at Sixth and Arch streets, and falling broke one of her ankles. She was removed to her residence, No. 326 N. Sixth street.

OWNER WANTED.—A bundle of clothing, found at Fourth street and Girard avenue, awaits an owner at the Tenth District Station House.

ROBBERY.—The counting room of Messrs. Koch & Seybert, No. 216 N. Broad street, was entered last night and robbed of a lot of clothing.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

GIFTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT TRIFLES,
IN
Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Leather, etc.
Inkstands, Writing Desks,
Pocket Books, Card Cases,
Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.
Boxes of FineStationery,
WITH
INITIAL, MONOGRAM, ANIMALS, COMIC, ETC.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
11 29 mwflmrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAIN IN PLAIDS.
Extra Heavy All-wool
6-4 Plaids for $1·50,
worth $2·50.
Trask & Whiting,
NEW STORE,
Nos. 39 and 41 N. EIGHTH St.,
12 10 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 7 9

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Strange Stories Concerning the Suez Canal—Is it a Failure?—The Duke of Saxe Gotha Dying—The "Times" on the Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill—The Line and Staff Question—The Virginia Contested Seats.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House Judiciary Committee instructed its Chairman to-day to report a bill repealing the amendatory and original tenure-of-office bill. It is expected this will give rise to a protracted debate, as a large number of members and some Senators are in favor of retaining the power now held over the Executive. The committee is considering the report of the sub-committee which took evidence in the Busteed case, and it will require some time to reach a conclusion.

Line and Staff.

The Secretary of the Navy still holds the report of the board appointed to settle the differences between the line and staff. The Naval Committee intend to take this matter up, and will probably call for a report by resolution. Unless they do this it will be transmitted.

The Gunboat Business.

The Cubans are making strong efforts to get Congress to take some action that will keep the Spanish gunboats from being released. The trial comes on the 20th, and unless something can be done before that time they will be released. The Cubans maintain that this will defeat all hope of their attaining independence.

The Admission of Virginia.

Radical Virginians are holding a meeting here to-day for the purpose of organizing a movement to defeat the admission of the Virginia delegation to Congress. Their only hope now seems to be that of impressing upon Congress that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation. The message of the President has had the effect of changing the course of many Republicans who would otherwise have voted to keep Virginia out.

FROM EUROPE.

Suez Canal Traffic.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The steamship Brazilian, of this port, which was built expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, has been found to draw too much water. A despatch announces that she attempted to make the passage a day or two since, but was obliged to discharge half her cargo to get through.

The Alabama Claims.

The London *Times* of this morning has an editorial article on the Alabama claims, and the writer hopes that the American Government will appoint such men as George Ticknor Curtis and William Evarts to state the facts and law of the case. The *Times* thinks that good results would follow so wise a selection.

The Duke of Saxe Gotha.

GOTHA, Dec. 10.—Ernest the Second, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is dying. He is fifty-one years of age. Prince Alfred of England, Duke of Edinburgh, is his heir.

The Peabody Remains.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The remains of Mr. Peabody will be removed from Westminster Abbey to H. B. Majesty's steamer Monarch to-day. Crowds of people are at the tomb paying their last respects to the memory of the great philanthropist.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Caldwell Extradition Case.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—Application being made in Chambers for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Caldwell, who was remanded in connection with certain revenue frauds in New York, the counsel for the prisoner contended that the magistrate in Lower Canada has no jurisdiction to issue a warrant for the arrest of a prisoner in Ontario. The counsel in behalf of the United States Government argued that under the recent act of Parliament a magistrate in an extradition case has jurisdiction all over the Dominion. Judge Mondelet reserves his decision until to-morrow.

Four Men Burned to Death.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 10.—Last night being very cold, the crew of the Lake E. B. Ketchum made a fire in a stove in the hold of the vessel, and, closing the hatches, went to bed. This morning they were all found dead in their sleeping places. Their names were Captain Dernier, and Irwing, McFarlane, and Hayes, four in all.

Steamer Burned and Sunk.

The steam-tug Relief was burned and sunk at 2 o'clock this morning.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

House.

Bills were, by unanimous consent, introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Scofield, for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

By Mr. Rogers, to remove political disabilities from the people of States lately in rebellion.

By Mr. Whitemore, to annul the laws regulating the coasting trade.

By Mr. Shelton (La.), extending the limits of the port of New Orleans; also, making an appropriation for removing obstructions from the Bay of Teche in Louisiana; also, making appropriations for repairing and finishing the New Orleans Custom House.

By Mr. Wells (Mo.), donating to the city of St. Louis for a public park the land on which the United States Arsenal stands. The bill donates the entire arsenal tract, in lieu of the six acres heretofore granted, and authorizes the erection of an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

By Mr. Strickland, to extend the time for the completion of the military road from Fort Wilkinson, at Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, on Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Also, to divide the State of Michigan into three judicial districts, and to re-establish the northern district of Michigan; also a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the entrance of Portage Lake.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Burglar Interviewed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 10.—A sneak thief entered the house of Samuel Lick, No. 48 Powers street, last night, and after securing about twenty-five dollars in money, and some jewelry, was on his way out, when he was seen by a Mrs. O'Dell, who seized him and called for aid, but the thief dragged her down a flight of stairs and escaped.

Still Another Murderer Respited.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 10.—Owen Hand, under sentence to be hanged on the 17th inst., will not be executed at that time, Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, having granted a stay of proceedings on application of Hand's counsel, who states that new evidence of importance has been discovered. Argument for the case will be heard at the February term of the court. Hand was overjoyed at hearing the news.

[This last statement is given simply on the authority of the news reporter. We are not responsible for it.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Stocks firm. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 122¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 114; do. do., new, 116; do. 1867, 116¼; do. 1868, 116; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri sixes, 89¾; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 26¾; Consolidated NewYork Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 100¼; Adams' Express, 59¾; Michigan Central, 20; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 135¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 88; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; 300 bales sold; middling uplands, 25½@25¾c. State and Western flour declined; State, $4·60@6·20; Western, $4·50@6·30; Southern, $5·50@10. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn firm and quiet; mixed Western, $1·07@1·09 for unsound, and $1·11@1·12 for sound. Oats dull; State, 65@65½c.; Western, 63@63½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32·50; old, $33@33·25; prime, $23·50@24. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 19c. Whisky dull; free, $1·02@1·03.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island—Terrible Affair in New Brunswick—An Entire Vessel's Crew Burned to Death—The Canada Extradition Case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The League Island Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Hon. G. W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day introduced the following bill, which was referred to his committee:—

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer the working Navy Yard of Philadelphia station to League Island as rapidly as is consistent with the interest of the service, and to sell, in the manner and on the terms to be approved by the President, such portions of the present yard as shall from time to time be vacated. The proceeds of such sales shall be appropriated to the preparation of the new yard."

It is the intention of Mr. Scofield to report back this bill to the House at the earliest day, and to have an appropriation made to carry out the provisions of the bill.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from Third Edition.

By Mr. Jenckes, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States.

By Mr. Fisher, to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

By Mr. Lawrence, to establish certain fees required of pensioners, making it the duty of pension agents to make out the semi-annual papers for pensioners, and to administer the oath without the fees now required.

By Mr. Hill (Ill.), to repeal so much of the Internal Revenue law as requires farmers and gardeners to have a produce broker's license to sell their own products from stalls or stands.

By Mr. Coburn, to provide for the sale of all coin in the Treasury, except such as may be necessary for the payment of the bonds.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:—

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), directing the Secretary of War to furnish reports of all surveys made as to impediments and obstructions of the rivers and harbors of Massachusetts.

By Mr. Mercur, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the propriety of reducing the expenses of obsequies of members of Congress.

By Mr. Dawes, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure to citizens known as the association of Shakers the same exemption under the income tax as is enjoyed by other industries.

By Mr. Wood, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conditions under which the French Cable Company holds its concession from the French Government to connect its telegraph with the French shore, and whether there is any restriction or reservation in such concession that is prejudicial to the rights of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Hoag asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba. Objection was made.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced his bill authorizing an additional issue of $44,000,000 of legal-tender notes, and moved its reference to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Garfield moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Ingersoll supposed that this was a question for debate, and he proposed to discuss it.

Mr. Garfield, who held the floor on the census bill, declined to yield for discussion, and Mr. Ingersoll thereupon withdrew his bill.

The Speaker presented various documents, including the memorial from the State of South Carolina relative to the recognition of Cuba.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the census bill.

Mr. Kelley move to strike out of the fourth section the proviso that in any city comprising more than one Congressional district, the Secretary of the Interior may appoint one district superintendent instead of one for each Congressional district. He argued that this would impose upon such superintendent in Philadelphia, comprising four and a half Congressional districts, and in New York, comprising six Congressional districts, from four to six times the amount of labor imposed upon other superintendents, without any increase of compensation.

After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to and the proviso struck out.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Money is easy at rates of yesterday. There is but little drain South or West, and to-day small receipts are reported from Chicago. Gold has been steady at 1⅛, with rather less speculation. Governments are steady. Stocks are strong; Reading has advanced beyond par; Lake Shore touched 87 this morning, but at noon the heavy sales of a prominent operator brought it down to 86¾. Among the purely speculative shares there is considerable movement. Quicksilver is quoted at 18¾, an advance of 2 per cent. this week, and of 5 for the month. There is also some talk of a consolidation of Cumberland and other coal mines, and of several express companies. The sale of $1,000,000 Government gold brought bids of $2,807,000, at from 123·80 to 122·41; only $40,000 were bid for at 123 and over.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm and nominal at 25c. Flour steady and prices unchanged. Wheat steady for prime samples; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·40. Corn active; white, 85c@90c; yellow, 88@92c. Oats active at 55c@56c. Rye dull at $1@1·05. Mess Pork quiet at $32@33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18½@19c.; clear do., 19¾c.; hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 19c. In Whisky a fair business at $1·08@@1·03½ for wood and iron-bound barrels.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 Mor Cl Sc....	63	200 Reading..s60wn.	50
11 sh Penna RR..	54	200 do.....50	1-16
4 do.....c.	54	100 do.....b30.	50½
82 do.....ls.	54	400 do.....50	1-16
100 do.....b30.	54	400 do...b30.50	3-16
100 do.....	53¾	300 do ls.50	1-16
7 do.....	54	100 do..s30wn.50	1-16
51 do .....ls.	54	100 do....s60wn.	50
1000 sh Ocean Oil....	⅜	100 sh Ph & E..b30.	29
200 sh Cata Pf..b60.	35	100 do.....	29
200 do .....ls.	35	100 do.....b30.	29¼
100 do.....b30.	35½	400 sh Leh N St....	33¾
100 do.....c.	35½	5 sh Leh Val.....	53⅜
100 do.....	35½	100 sh OC & A R....	39¾
100 do.....c.	35⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, 2 ac....106¾		100 sh Reading R.50	3-16
33 sh Penna R..ls.	24	100 do.....b30.50	3-16
23 sh Ca & Am R...119½		100 do..s30wn.	50⅜
60 sh Leh V R..ls..	53¾	100 do ....b60·	50¾
18 do.....	53⅝	100 do..s60wn.	50⅛
100 sh O C & A R R.	39¾	600 do ... .ls.	50⅜
200 do.....b30.	40	600 do..s60wn.ls.50	3-16
100 sh Read s60wn.50	1-16		

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

SOL